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THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS

HOW THEY CONTROL ELECTIONS.

FRAUD IN NORTH CAROLINA—INTIMIDATION IN GEORGIA AND LOUISIANA—THE WHITE MAN'S HATRED OF THE NEGRO AS A VOTER—SPECIMEN FRAUDS.

From Our Special Correspondent

ATLANTA, Monday, April 24, 1876.

Since the terrible Kuklux outrage in the Carolinas there has been no regularly organized secret society in the South which was formed for the purpose of controlling elections by force or intimidation. While this is true, it is none the less a fact that "the white people," the Democrats of the South, as a party, have done everything in their power to throw obstacles, both legal and otherwise, in the way of the negro voters. Still further, they have, as individuals, by various undue means, and very often by force, prevented colored men from exercising the rights which were guaranteed to them under the acts of reconstruction. The moment the black man appears as a voter, their hatred of him becomes bitter and deep-rooted. They have many arguments to advance in support of their feelings on this subject. They say that the negroes are not yet intelligent enough to vote; that they do not understand the use of the ballot, and that they are led and controlled by bad and unscrupulous men. This is to some extent true. At the same time, it is but just to state that those men who are loudest in their denunciation of negro suffrage, on the ground that the black men lack intelligence and education, are themselves sadly in need of the services of a schoolmaster. This morning I was talking to a person of this class. He was exceedingly indignant at something I had said regarding certain efforts which were made during the last election to keep the negroes away from the polls, and asked, with no little passion, if I thought such men as himself were going to submit to "nigger rule." "Kase if you due," he continued, "you're a heap out; we'a got the hull of the wealth and 'telligence on our side, and we's goin' to keep the upper hand." These were the gentleman's exact words. There are few "niggers" in the State who would not have expressed themselves better.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTION TRICKS.

The means which the Democrats employ to keep the negroes away from the polls are as numerous as they are ingenious. I will take, for example, a trick which is practiced in North Carolina. By an enactment of the Democratic Legislature of "the Old North State," it was provided that at all general elections the tickets for Presidential Electors, for State and county offices, for the Judiciary, for township offices, and for officers of municipal governments, should be deposited in separate boxes provided for the purpose. The act further stipulates that "all tickets deposited in wrong boxes shall be thrown out and not counted." So, if a voter puts a ticket for Governor into the Presidential Electors' box, and *vice versa*, he loses both votes. The Democratic poll inspectors, who are always selected not only for their shrewdness, but also for the quickness with which they can draw a pistol, are not very anxious to instruct the negroes how they are to deposit their ballots; indeed, they are careful to confuse them as much as possible. Many of the poor fellows are unable to read, and of course they make mistakes. In this way thousands of votes are lost to the Republican Party. Another "trick," which is very popular among the "North State" Democrats, and upon which they greatly pride themselves, is to print tickets displaying the Republican "sign," or coat of arms, and bearing the names of Democratic candidates. The negroes who cannot read trust entirely to this "sign," or token, usually an eagle and the American flag, and vote without question the ticket which bears it. The Republican leaders are unable, even by the utmost vigilance, to prevent gross frauds from being perpetrated in this way.

Here, in Georgia, the Democratic managers are not behind their North Carolina brethren in the "lawful" means which they employ to prevent the negroes from voting. By the State Constitution, which was framed by Republicans, it was stipulated that every male citizen of the State should be called upon to pay a poll-tax of $1 a year. This was to be used for common school purposes, and every person refusing or neglecting to pay was deprived of the right to vote. It was evidently the intention of the framers of the Constitution that only those persons who failed to pay this tax for the year in which the election was held should be deprived of the right of suffrage. By the Democrats, however, the law is construed differently. They declare that a man must pay all his back poll-tax before he can vote. They carefully keep a record of all the negroes who have failed to do so, and on election day the delinquents are invariably greeted with the salutation, "Haven't paid yer poll-tax; can't vote." If this statement is questioned, the record is quickly produced, and the unfortunate negro is obliged to leave the polling-place. It is true that the Poll-tax law applies to whites and blacks alike, but only the negroes suffer by it. The Republicans of Georgia are not foolhardy enough to challenge the vote of a white Democrat. Whatever the cause, however, the fact remains the same—no white member of the Democracy has ever been prevented on this ground from casting his ballot. But were this the only means by which "the best citizens" of "the Empire State of the South" try to prevent the negroes from exercising their rights there might still be some hope of a fair election. Unfortunately, however, this is only one of their various expedients. It is a well-known fact that to steal a pig is a "Georgia country nigger's" chief delight. As one of them told me this morning, "Dey is bound to steal hogs; can't keep 'em from it." The Democrats of the interior, where there are no white Republicans, knowing of this peculiar trait in the character of their colored fellow-citizens, assure them that if they steal hogs they can't vote. I am sorry to be obliged to state that the hog-stealing goes on, and the negro vote continues to fall off in the districts to which reference is made.

FRAUD AND VIOLE CE.

It is not only by these comparatively innocent means, however, that the Democrats of the South strive to control the negro vote. When all other means fail, they do not hesitate to resort to violence—not organized violence, it will be remembered—but that which can always be practiced by one white man upon dozens of negroes. In the remote districts the black men are quietly but firmly assured that if they attempt to register or vote they will be whipped, or it may be killed. Some wild young Democrat carries this threat into execution; "The respectable members of the party" wink at the crimes, and scores of the timid negroes, fearing for their lives, stay away from the polls. The result of this system of intimidation is that in at least three of the Louisiana parishes and in two Georgia counties, where there are thousands of black men, not one hundred Republican votes are ever cast. These statements are made by negroes, who support them by displaying scourged backs and broken limbs. They are, of course, denied by the Democrats, but as the denial is supported by no evidence, all fair-minded people are forced to believe the black men.

In the cities and thickly-populated districts, where there are many white Republicans, the Democrats find that this system of intimidation cannot be safely resorted to, and they strive to attain their end by fraud. In Georgia at least ten thousand negro votes are bought off by the Democrats at each election. The price paid to each man is one silver dollar. I make this statement upon the very best authority. As a general thing it is next to impossible to buy the vote of a Southern negro. In this State, however, they feel that they will be defeated no matter what effort they make. They are assured by the Democrats that one vote more or less can neither benefit nor harm their party, and ignorantly believing this to be true, they accept the bribe and stay away from the polls. Still another Democratic trick, which is very popular in Georgia, and which greatly benefits "the white party," is the practice in vogue among shop and warehouse keepers and owners of mills and factories of threatening to discharge all employes who vote the Republican ticket. In Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, and Columbia there are thousands of negro mechanics, draymen, and others who never vote. They have wives and children dependent upon them for support, and they know that they would be obliged to leave their situations five minutes after they had deposited their ballots. When all these things are considered, people at the North will probably understand why the Democrats are successful in Republican States like Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. They do not win by the aid of Kuklux or White League organizations, but by fraud, intimidation, and corruption practiced by individuals.

H. C.

THE TROUBLES IN BARBADOS.

AN IMPROPER COURSE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE COLONY—THE CAUSES LEADING TO THE LATE RIOTS.

An alarming condition of affairs is reported from Barbados. On the 31st of March a deputation waited upon Lord Carnarvon, at the Colonial Office, to communicate to him that the Governor of that colony was taking a most extraordinary and improper course in support of the federation policy of the home Government. According to the statements of these gentlemen, who, it is stated, owned among them half the property of the island, the Governor had first addressed himself in favor of the confederation policy to the House of Assembly and the Council, but, finding that all the upper class in the colony were opposed to the schemes, commenced an agitation among the negroes, which had literally set the country in a blaze. In one letter received from a correspondent, dated 28th of February, it was stated that the natives were burning the canes in every direction, that in one night there were as many as nine fires, and every day and night had to chronicle a like state of things. The communication stated further that emissaries had been employed to stir up the people, and in confirmation of that they had received a letter from a clergyman, who stated that the growing excitement and discontent among the negroes showed itself in cane-burning every night, and muttered insolence as the planters passed by. The deputation felt sure that bloodshed would result unless strong measures were at once adopted. They also feared the spread of the riots to other islands, for when the riots in Jamaica took place, it was known to the negroes of Barbados. This latter was confirmed by many others, and a Mr. Chambers read a letter received from the late Chief Justice of the island, wherein it was stated that in conversation with the Attorney General, the latter gentleman, in answer to a question put to him whether the Governor had taken a noted colored agitator into his counsel, replied that the Governor intended to appeal to the people if the Assembly opposed his policy; that the Governor had some of the lowest and commonest people at his table, desiring to stir them up by advocating a forty shilling house enfranchisement. But the extraordinary part of the business is that the Secretary of State had to confess profound ignorance of the whole matter. Not one syllable, he said, had reached him which could give any cause for anxiety, and while in favor of some consolidation of West India insular interests with a view, especially, to economy of administration, he had especially enjoined that the subject should in no sort of way be pressed upon a reluctant Legislature.

The Governor is Mr. Pope Hennessy, whose course is generally understood to have suggested to Mr. Trollope the character of *Phineas Finn*. By a curious combination of chances and party exigencies, he suddenly found himself transferred from a clerkship in the Education Office to a seat in the House of Commons for the King's County, and very soon began to make his voice heard with effect. On one occasion he made a speech on the affairs of Poland, which elicited a degree of applause very rarely bestowed. When Mr. Hennessy lost his seat, his circumstances urgently demanded that some provision should be made for him. He was accordingly relegated to a miserable outlying colonial dependency as Governor, and has been gradually promoted to Barbados. That he is a man of talent is indisputable, but in a too zealous pressure of his chief's federation hobby, he may have erred in point of judgment. Barbados is a very important possession, seeing that in 1871 the entire foreign commerce of the West Indies was £10,600,000 and that this small island constituted nearly one-fourth of the whole. Bridgetown, the capital, has, with its suburbs, a population of 48,597, and is a place of considerable importance. Within the last two years it has been lit with gas.

THE MATTER REFERRED TO IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 28.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Lowther, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department, replying to Mr. Thomas Thornhill, member for West Suffolk, said Lord Carnarvon, Secretary for the Colonies, yesterday sent a dispatch to Gov. Hennessy, at Barbados, making inquiry into the situation of affairs on that island. A dispatch was received to-day from Gov. Hennessy in reply, stating that there had been no disturbances since Saturday last. Ninety persons were taken into custody during the disturbances, and 320 had been arrested afterward, suspected of rioting and receiving stolen goods. One rioter was killed, two had died from wounds received, and sixteen others were wounded. The police fired on the rioters twice. None of the sugar-works were injured. No apprehensions were entertained of a renewal of the out break.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 70¾; California, 75½; Ophir, 50¾; Chollar, 91; Savage, 15¾; Imperial, Consolidated, 4½; Mexican, 31½; Gould and Curry, 16¾; Best and Belcher, 52; Hale and Norcross, 57½; Crown Point, 16¼; Yellow Jacket, 26¼; Alpha, 46¼; Belcher, 25¾; Confidence, 16¾; Sierra Nevada, 16¼; Exchequer, 16¾; Overman, 62½; Justice, 21½; Caledonia, 9¾.

EXECUTION IN ALABAMA.

NASHVILLE, April 28.—A special dispatch to the *American* from Tuscumbia, Ala., says William Boddie was hanged there at 12:45 P. M. to-day for the rape of a white woman named Antitia Little in September, 1874. He died protesting his innocence.

FRANCE.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARTY MOVEMENTS—THE BUDGET OF PUBLIC WORSHIP—HOW THE STATE BECAME RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHURCH—A PROPOSED RADICAL REFORM—THE FRENCH ACADEMY—PARISIAN PECULIARITIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 14, 1876.

In the last debate in the Assembly the political situation was cleared of a large amount of rubbish, and the Government indicated its policy more clearly than it has hitherto done. M. Ricard informed us that it was now a war between the Republic and the Prince Imperial, and my readers will remember that I have said the same thing for the past two years. It has been evident to any impartial observer, but no one has liked to confess it. M. Ricard has done so at last. For the moment he has the advantage in the fight, and the Republicans are able to weaken the Prince Imperial's forces by refusing to confirm the elections of Bonapartist candidates, but the day may come when all this will be reversed. Surprising changes of popular opinion are seen in France, and although everything now seems favorable for the Republic, the moment may come sooner than we expect when M. Ricard will be found as unpopular as M. Buffet, and when the partisans of the young Prince may be alone cherished by the people. It was imprudent, therefore, for him to repulse the Bonapartists who came with offers of aid, and there was clearly no necessity for his insulting them by the saying that "deposed parties have no need of abdication." But war has been declared, and whatever may be the result so far as the two parties are concerned—the only two which now count in French politics—it is tolerably certain that the Ministry will fall between them. At the first opportunity the Right will join the Radicals for the purpose of overthrowing the Cabinet. Raoul Duval foreshadowed this when he expressed the opinion that the present Ministry did not truly represent the majority, and he declared that for his part he saw no objection to taking the Ministry from that majority, or entirely from the ranks of the Left. After the speech of M. Ricard, M. Gambetta and his friends would have no difficulty in taking possession of the Government, for when the proper moment arrives they can count on the help of the Bonapartists against M. Ricard.

THE BUDGET OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Among the reforms inscribed at the head of the Radical programme, which embraces some startling changes in French institutions, is one concerning the Budget of Public Worship. It is proposed to suppress entirely the sums allowed to the clergy, and thus pave the way for a separation of Church and State. This modest portion of French financial legislation appears to be in disaccord with the principles of pure democracy, and in the name of free thought it is now considered best to cut off the revenues of the clergy, and leave them to their own resources. The question is one of no small gravity. In my opinion the theory is not wrong, but the question is whether or not so great a change can be suddenly made in France without raising a storm that will put the Republic itself in jeopardy. Our legislation respecting religion and public worship is probably the best, both for the churches and for the State, but it must be remembered that we started *de novo* or *ab ovo*, and had no serious traditions to encounter. It would be impossible to change the existing state of things in France without engaging in a bitter war upon the clergy, and for the moment the majority of the French are Catholic. A policy of temporization would therefore appear to be the safer one for the Republic, although impatient and imprudent free-thinkers may wish to arrive at their ends by a cataclysm and the usual revolutionary means.

CHURCH AND STATE.

This dependence of religion upon the State is a thing that will bear careful consideration and a good deal of argument. The existence of the Budget of Public Worship does not depend upon the good pleasure of the Government, and was not the result of chance. It entered among the financial responsibilities of the nation, after solemn treaties and inviolable conventions, consecrated on one side by large renunciations of existing rights, and on the other by formal engagements. For example: The State wishes to become the possessor of certain properties held by the Church, and says, If you will make this property over to us we will provide for the salaries of ten prelates, to be paid annually from the budget of the State. Can any one suppose that such a contract, solemnly entered into, can be broken in the name of free-thought? To do so would be spoliation, and nothing less. Any legal mind can see here that there is more than a religious question involved; that this matter touches upon the inviolable rights of property, of which men have ever been so jealous, and that any arrangement for withdrawing the revenues of the clergy must be the result of mutual agreement. To suppress the *Budget des Cultes* would be confiscation pure. And what is more it would be the confiscation of the small part of the property left the clergy as a matter of justice. Before the revolution the Church was enormously rich, and its revenues increased from year to year. It was then the fashion for the rich to leave their fortunes to the Church as men now leave them to public charities. The clergy thus legally and legitimately acquired property in fee simple to the value of hundreds of millions. The King frequently purchased estates acquired by the clergy, paying for them in charges upon the budget of the State, by agreements to support so many prelates, and to give such a subvention to hospitals or religious institutions. Such agreements are inviolable, and can only be revoked by mutual consent. In 1789 the State found itself burdened by charges of this kind, and the first thing the revolution did was to revise this order of things in its own summary way. The Committee of Public Safety first ordered the suppression of the church tithes. It then gave itself up to expropriation, and the property of the clergy fell a prey to the rapacity of the leaders. It was easy to seize—it was the first property touched—and the men who took it were so well impressed by the danger of infringing upon property rights that they made the safety of the country an excuse for the confiscation. During the Reign of Terror there was less hesitation, and the property of the Church was confiscated on all sides, together with the property of the nobles who were sent to the guillotine. Even the Church silver was sent to the mint to be turned into coin. Finally a decree was issued seizing all the property of the clergy. But this act of spoliation was not committed without a show of compensation, for, in return for the enormous sums thus taken, it was agreed that the clergy should be supported from the funds of the State. Property had been taken which returned a revenue of more than a hundred millions a year, and some twenty millions of this was set aside for the support of the clergy.

THE ACADEMY.

The French Academy has just named M. Curillier-Fleury editor of the famous dictionary, and this has given rise to many of the old jokes. It is said that after centuries of hard work the Immortals have determined to begin resolutely upon the letter B. When this great work will be completed is more than any one can say, but as forty men are engaged upon it there is little prospect of a speedy conclusion. Littré became disgusted soon after entering the Academy with the slow way it had of doing things, and went to work on a dictionary of his own, which he completed in ten years' time. They relate a great many anecdotes here about the Academy dictionary. One day Saint-Marc Girardin came in fuming to ask the gender of *cyclone* and *amulette*. "Gentlemen Academicians," he said, "I appeal to you—what is the gender of 'cyclone?'" "Masculine, beyond doubt," was the response. "And 'amulette?'" "Why, feminine, of course." "That is just what I wrote," continued M. Saint-Marc, "and three times Camus (the famous proof-reader) has corrected me." "If Camus has done that," said M. de Sacy, "we had better take care." Camus was sent for and came with a lot of books under his arm. When questioned he turned to the sixth editoin of the *Academy Dictionary* and showed the word "amulette," substantive, masculine. "As for 'cyclone,'" continued Camus, "the word was unknown to you in 1835, when your last editoin was published, but M. Littré gives it as a substantive feminine, and I do not think you will dispute his authority." "*La cyclone*," cried M. Saint Marc. "Yes, Camus is right; and they say that it is we who make the dictionary." All jokes aside, the Academy is working resolutely upon its seventh edition, and it will be a great work when it comes. And yet the immortals do not write any better than the rest of us. M. Guizot, says Charles Monselet, gives us this phrase, which no ordinary reporter would sign: "A great many men commit a great many actions a great deal worse than they themselves are." And yet Guizot was an immortal and a professor. But generally speaking the Academicians are precise and eloquent in their use of language.

PARISIAN PECULIARITIES.

A story told by M. Noriac brings out one curious side of Parisian life. You know men here for years without knowing them by name. The other day I was with a party of friends when a gentleman wearing the rosette of the Legion d'Honneur came up and shook my hand warmly. "Who was that?" asked my friends when he had gone. "I don't know him," was the reply. "But you shook hands with him." "Yes, and have done so regularly for two years. We met at Vienna at early breakfast. His consisted of the yolks of two eggs taken raw. I showed an interest in this novelty for me; he explained that it was good for the stomach, and advised me to try it. The next time we met I told him a story by saying that I had found his custom excellent. He was satisfied with me, and ever since we have shaken hands like old friends." Jules Noriac's story is similar. He was with Vivier one day when an aged gentleman came up in the most lively manner and shook his hand. Who he was Vivier could not say, but the acquaintance began in this monner: The two descended from the omnibus together, the old gentleman skipping out before it had stopped. "That looks imprudent," said Vivier. "I never get out otherwise," said the old gentleman. "Since that time," said Vivier, "he passes every morning at 10. On seeing me he skips out in the same imprudent way, and I always manifest the same astonishment at his wonderful agility. We exchange a shake of the hand, and then he gets into his omnibus and goes on, happy to have produced his effect. As long as I can render this gallant man happy, I do not see why I should not; and I have no idea in the world who or what he is." That is characteristic of Paris life. We meet here numbers of persons we know and yet do not know at all, and yet never think of asking them questions or of asking who they are. We find pleasure in mutual recognitions, and our interests and occupations demand no more.

THE HAM FAIR.

The ham fair has again opened, and we can again say *encore une vieille coutume qui s'en va*. The ham fair is passing away like the carnival and other things of the sort. The ham booths are less numerous than usual and the spectators are few. Numbers of jugglers have established themselves there, but are doing a poor business from all appearances. The reason for this is that the booths are all supplied now from the larger stores, and one has the satisfaction of purchasing the refuse of these shops at a higher price. And this year a great deal of refuse was sent out, for the inspectors have seized 1,200 pounds of ham and sausages pronounced unfit for food. The gingerbread fair, which opens at the same time, is a little more animated, but this is owing to the fact that it pleases the children.

WHAT CAME OF A BILLIARD MATCH.

A few days ago the journals announced a billiard match between Mr. Sexton, an American, and M. Vignaux, the French champion. Bets of considerable importance were made upon the result, and numbers of tickets were taken. But the match did not come off. The ournals said that Mr. Sexton had backed out at the last moment, and that M. Vignaux had sued him for the expenses of preparing the hall. The facts of the case are these: Mr. Sexton agreed to play with M. Vignaux under certain conditions, but the whole affair must be made respectable. He would gladly accept if the match was under the patronage of the Jockey Club. Vignaux then told him that it was under the Jockey Club, and the conditions were arranged. The day previous Mr. Sexton went to get some tickets and found the place unsuitable. Besides, Vignaux had all the tickets, and all the money for those sold, which belonged to both. Surprised at this, Mr. Sexton wrote to the Secretary of the Jockey Club, and M. Grandhomme replied that the club had nothing to do with the matter. Sexton had evidently been imposed upon, and hence declined to play. A summons to pay 1,800 francs was served upon him by a huissier, and Vignaux threatens to prosecute the claim; but, though French law and justice are often at variance when a foreigner is concerned, I do not think that this money can be recovered in any court, for there was an evident falsehood in the statements of Vignaux, and the Secretary of the Jockey Club has furnished documentary proof.

ICE IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

QUEBEC, April 28.—The ice bridge at Cape Rouge is still firm, and the unfavorable weather will not permit an attempt to blow it up. At Three Rivers the ice is solid and the water is rising fast, and some of the streets are covered to a depth of two feet.

WASHINGTON.

THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT CASE.

THE QUESTION OF JURISDICTION—LACK OF INTEREST TO THE PUBLIC IN THE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The consideration of the impeachment case occupied the Senate again to-day, and it was finally decided that the question of jurisdiction should first be determined, and that the arguments upon that question should proceed on the 4th of May. The arguments will embrace the facts as to the time and manner of the resignation, and its legal effect, and also as to the authority of the Clymer Committee to make this particular investigation. The arguments must consume several days, and for the most part will be to the general public exceedingly dry and uninteresting. To the legal profession, of course, they will be full of interest, and will be very carefully followed. The Managers are understood to be unanimously and heartily of the opinion that the Senate has the right to proceed with the trial of the facts, and the members of the board who make the arguments will undoubtedly display diligent research and study of the text-books and precedents. On the side of Gen. Belknap the strong legal speech is likely to be made by Montgomery Blair, who is a sound lawyer but an exceedingly uninteresting speaker, and the display of pyrotechnics and exhibition of unexpected propositions will come from Carpenter, while Judge Black will supply the necessary amount of wit. Two weeks, at least, are likely to be consumed in determining whether the issue as to the facts should be tried by the Senate. In the meantime the public interest in the trial is rapidly abating, and to-day the galleries were not so well filled as usual. The popular interest will not be resumed till the Senate begins the taking of testimony, when the case will attract greater attention than at any time heretofore. The order of the Senate provided that three of the Managers should make arguments in alternation with the three counsel of Gen. Belknap. The Managers objected to this, claiming the right both to open and close, which it has been expected would be awarded them without opposition. A motion was entered to reconsider the order made, which will be considered in executive session, and the result will be communicated to the Managers and counsel. The order as it stands would confine the number of speeches to six, not of course including the arguments of Senators in executive session of the court after the Managers and counsel have concluded.

DEMOCRATIC PROFUNDITY.

THE TACTICS OF A MISSOURI CONGRESSMAN—HOW HE LED THE HOUSE INTO A TRAP OVER THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Mr. Glover, of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on the Real Estate Pool, is probably the most able and profound of the Democratic legislators, the possible exception being Mr. Randall, of Philadelphia. Here is a specimen of Mr. Glover's contributions to the legislation of the session, being an amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill:

"That the executive officers of the Government are hereby prohibited from employing any clerk, agent, engineer, draughtsman, messenger, watchman, laborer, or other employe, in any of the Executive Departments in the City of Washington, or elsewhere, except those for whom specific appropriations are made in this bill."

The above was moved by him as an amendment to the legislative appropriation bill yesterday, and after it was read at the Clerk's desk, Mr. Randall said he had no objection to that amendment. Now, the House did not know what this meant, Mr. Glover had so hidden his real intention in the skillful combination of words. The effect of the amendment, and probably the purpose, is to cause a vast reduction in the expenditures of the Government at one fell swoop. It cuts off more millions of expenditures than Mr. Randall promised in his most enthusiastic moments. This tremendous effect is all produced by the last sentence: "Except those for whom specific appropriations are made in this bill." If the Senate should agree to allow this provision to go into the bill, the diplomatic service, about which so much controversy has arisen, would be entirely abolished. The Diplomatic bill provides for the employment of sundry Ministers, Consuls, Consular Agents, &c.; but as they are not provided for in this bill, this provision would supersede the Diplomatic bill, and render its provisions nugatory. The House has voted between five and six millions for the improvement of rivers and harbors; but this bill does not provide for the employment of the men to do the work, and, therefore, the expenditures of that bill are absolutely cut off. In the Sundry Civil bill there may be various appropriations for public buildings, but as no provision is made in this bill for the employment of the men to erect them, those expenditures will also be saved to the Government. Whether this provision would not also abolish the Army and Navy is a grave legal question, which it would require Mr. Glover's knowledge of the law to elucidate. All the work under the charge of the Architect of the Treasury Department would be stopped by the committee, and the bureau would have no further existence except in the reminder of it which would be afforded by the architect and about a dozen clerks. It also abolishes the operations of the Engraving and Printing Bureau, where all the people, with the exception of a few clerks, are employed, instead of being appointed under any provisions of this bill. Some one has suggested that Mr. Glover only intended to prohibit the employment of a few draughtsmen, clerks, and the like, who are to be paid out of such funds as in the course of business accrue in the Treasury, and are lawfully used to pay for such employment. This idea is not at all tenable, since Mr. Glover is that kind of a man who knows pretty accurately what he intends to accomplish, and how to bring about the result. He has led the House into a trap.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER.

A REPORT OF THE EVIDENCE TAKEN IN HIS CASE BEING PREPARED—THE REAL CAUSE OF THE INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Mr. Vance, Chairman of the Printing Committee of the House, is preparing his report upon the evidence already taken in the case of Mr. Clapp, Congressional Printer. He does not seem in very good humor with Mr. Clapp, on account of his letter of yesterday declining to have anything further to do with the committee, and standing upon his prerogatives as an officer of the Senate, and will make as strong a report as possible. Mr. Vance and his committee are at a loss to know just how to deal with Mr. Clapp; but they are prepared to do almost anything, if they can impeach his integrity as a public officer. They claim to have dealt fairly with Mr. Clapp, and to have given him every chance to defend himself; but Mr. Clapp's friends tell an entirely different story, and it seems to be a fact that the committee have held a kind of star-chamber investigation upon the examination of the witnesses. It is also claimed by Mr. Clapp's friends that the committee have taken his books, carried them to their committee room, and kept them open to the inspection and criticism of Mr. Clapp's business enemies, Messrs. Rives & Bailey, who printed the *Globe* before it was transferred to Mr. Clapp's control, and are anxious to print it again. It is also claimed that the whole examination of witnesses by the committee has been unfair, partial, and directed by parties who are anxious to get control of the public printing. It is stated even that private persons were allowed to take his books to their homes for examination. There is no need to enter upon a defense of Mr. Clapp. He will defend himself. But the truth is that the investigation was instigated in the interest of people who desire to do the public printing by contract.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE INDIAN BUREAU—CAULFIELD'S COMMITTEE AND SECRETARY BRISTOW—THE CASE OF KILBOURN—THE MACON CITY PENSION AGENCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—While the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was being considered by the House to-day a protracted discussion arose on a point of order raised by Mr. Seelye, of Massachusetts, that the amendment made to the bill by the Committee of the Whole providing for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department was not in the line of retrenchment, and not germane to the bill. The Speaker sustained the point of order, giving his reasons therefor at some length, and the amendment was stricken from the bill.

A singular proceeding occurred to-day in the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, with reference to the recent correspondence between the Chairman of the committee and Secretary Bristow on the subject of furnishing original papers from the files of the Treasury Department to the committee, which the Secretary, in obedience to the orders of the President, declined to do. This subject was considered at recent meetings of the Cabinet, and the order not to permit original papers to be taken from the Department was agreed upon in Cabinet Council. In declining to furnish original papers, the Secretary stated that every facility would be offered the committee to examine the records of the Department, and that clerks would be furnished to make copies and a room furnished for the convenience of the committee. To-day Mr. Conger moved that the correspondence be made a part of the record of the committee. This was voted down and a motion adopted spreading the correspondence upon the minutes. The purpose of this action was to prevent the correspondence from being printed with the report of the committee, the minutes being a mere record of the business proceedings.

This afternoon the fact that Mr. Kilbourn, the recusant witness held by the House for contempt, had been released upon a writ of habeas corpus, and turned over to the Criminal Court for trial by Judge Cartter, was brought to the official notice of the House, by a return made by the Sergeant at Arms of the order of the House, requiring him to produce the body before the court. The return of the Sergeant at Arms was referred so quietly to the Judiciary Committee that half those present did not know that it had been considered. There was none of that bluster and loud talk about impeaching the Judge that was heard when the case was first considered, and every one seemed willing, if not anxious, to dispose of the whole question as quietly as possible; and the opinion of the best lawyers is that the decision is just, and in accordance with the law. It is even claimed by good lawyers in the House that the Judge could have made no other decision, after Mr. Kerr certified the case to the courts. There was no talk of calling Mr. Kilbourn as a witness again, and recommitting him on a refusal to answer. All seem willing to allow the courts to dispose of the question, or at least to await a report from the Judiciary Committee.

Secretary Chandler will to-morrow appear before Mr. Glover's Real Estate Pool Investigating Committee, with the correspondence upon which Major Clements was appointed Pension Agent at Macon City, Mo. He expects to show by this correspondence that Major Clements was appointed at the request of a number of the best men of Missouri, and to negative the statement that the President knew anything about the arrangements between Mrs. Boggs and Major Clements, by which he was to pay her $100 a month in consideration of her influence in getting him appointed to the place.

The Committee on Banking and Currency to-day considered a bill providing that national banks shall be entitled to receive circulating notes equal to the par value of United States bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer to secure circulation. The bill was discussed at length, but no action was taken. The discussion indicated that the committee will report the bill adversely if they report it at all.

The examination of Mr. Davenport was not continued to-day. But few of the members of the committee were present, and after a little interchange of views and desires, it was decided that the witness should proceed to-morrow, when it is understood the testimony will be taken without further delay.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. J. Barry is ordered to the receiving-ship Colorado, at New-York; Assistant Engineer Edward Gallen is ordered to the Navy-yard, at Pensacola; Passed Assistant Engineer Charles F. Nagle is detached from the Nantucket, and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Engineer J. H. Perry is detached from the receiving-ship Colorado, and ordered to the Alert; Assistant Engineer H. G. Boughman is detached from the Alert, and placed on waiting orders.

There have been several applications recently to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from Supervisors asking for permission to come to Washington, but in every instance where the Government interests are not directly concerned the Commissioner declines to allow officers of the internal revenue to proceed hither unless at their own expense. Supervisor Foulke, who has been on duty at Boston, has been directed to return to New-York, and Supervisor Sewall has been transferred from Albany to Boston.

The Treasury to-day received $2,000 in silver twenty-cent pieces, which are being exchanged for fractional currency in the same manner as other coin.

William G. Mank, an ex-secret service detective employe, appeared before the Committee on Civil Service to-day, and testified in relation to his services as Day Inspector at the New-York Customhouse. While employed in the secret service, he said, he drew the pay of both positions, but paid over to Chief Whitley his salary as Inspector, at $4 per day. He exhibited to the committee Whitley's receipts for the same.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

TORONTO, April 28.—A *Globe* dispatch from London, dated yesterday, says: "The half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company was held to-day, some two hundred shareholders being present. The President referred as the main feature of the Directors' report to the reductions in working expenses, and stated that the calculations of the officials in Canada were that the returns of the next three years would, after providing for the maintenance of the road, pay the interest on the first preference stock. He stated that the Grand Trunk and the Great Western were anxious to agree to a settlement of rates, and that reasonable terms would be accepted if the Canadian Government desired to acquire any portion of the line. The report was adopted unanimously."

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—A private telegram from Davenport, Iowa, says Judge Dillon yesterday issued a decree transferring the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad from the hands of William Bond, Receiver, to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, and appointing William Bond its general manager.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, April 28.—The Legislature at 10:15 P. M. adjourned sine die. The effort to pass the Parton Marriage bill over the Governor's veto failed in the House—yes 88, nays 114. Both branches passed a resolve that the Governor and Council shall not authorize any payments on account of the Danvers Lunatic Asylum till the contracts are made and securities given that the building be completed ready for occupancy for a sum not exceeding $600,000.

CANNON FOR QUEBEC.

OTTAWA, April 28.—Major Gen. Selby Smith forwarded to the War Office a requisition for ten sixty-pounder rifle guns for the Quebec citadel; he has also ordered the construction of a saluting battery of six twenty-four-pounders on Parliament Hill.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON—THE CASE OF WINSLOW.

LONDON, April 28.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Jenkins said, in view of his inability to obtain a place for his recent motion respecting the correspondence with America about the Treaty of Washington, he now gave notice of his intention to withdraw his original motion and move for the production of the papers.

Secretary Fish's communication respecting the extradition of Winslow was delivered to the British Foreign Office on Saturday last, but is unanswered yet. It is not known what course will be pursued when Winslow's time expires. The ground taken by Secretary Fish is that clause 27 of the Act of 1870, under which the British Government claim that America should give an assurance that the prisoner shall be tried for no other offense than the one for which he is extradited, specifies that whatever is inconsistent with existing treaties shall be excepted from the operation of that act. America has presented this point several times but England so far has ignored it. The assertion by the London papers that America had refused to give the assurance required by England is incorrect, as America has never admitted or consented to discuss that question at all.

BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES ABROAD.

FAILURES ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MONEY EXTREMELY EASY—THE PRICE OF SILVER.

LONDON, April 28.—There were two failures on the London Stock Exchange here and one at Manchester yesterday, and one here early to-day in connection with the settlement. All of these were small, and the settlement seemed to be passing quietly in consequence of the extreme ease in the money market. Later in the day the failure of another broker was reported at the Stock Exchange whose liabilities were thought to be considerable.

The *Times*, in its financial article to-day, says it was impossible to make short loans at the Stock Exchange on Thursday at any price whatever.

Silver to-day is quoted at 53½ pence.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE ASKED FOR BY THE PORTE—MOVEMENTS OF INSURGENTS.

BERLIN, April 28.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Berlin Post*, says the Porte has sent a circular note to its representatives at the various European courts asking for military assistance to suppress the insurrection, and citing as a precedent the suppression of the Hungarian insurrection by Russia in 1849.

LONDON, April 29.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the insurgent leader Gouko is operating near Grahovo. He has received eight cannon from Servia.

LONDON, April 29.—The *Times* Berlin telegram reports that the Austrian troops in Dalmatia are being increased to 30,000. A dispatch to the Russian Telegraphic Agency says the Porte makes it a point of military honor not to consent to an armistice until Nicsic is revictualed by force of arms; the powers, however, still hope to prevent an extension of the war. A later telegram to the same agency declares on authority that the assertion that Russia had proposed to the powers to demand the autonomy of Bosnia and Herzegovina is untrue. Russia adheres to her original programme, namely, the maintenance of the present status in Turkey and the amelioration of the lot of the Christian subjects of the Porte. She will not deviate therefrom, except in accord with the five other great powers. The insurgents are willing to permit the Montenegrins to revictual Nicsic if the Porte consents to a fresh armistice, and pledges itself not to reinforce its troops during the armistice. The Porte persists in revictualing Nicsic by force. Peace depends on the Porte.

A telegram from Athens to the *Times* says although the Porte has been induced to abandon an immediate attack on Montenegro, he will concentrate 30,000 soldiers at Scatari and 50,000 in Herzegovina. Public opinion in Turkey is weary of diplomatic interference. The Government's object seems to be only to gain time to assemble forces and strike a terrible blow, regardless of consequences. The situation is full of danger. The Government is exhausting

MR. BRISTOW'S TRADUCERS.

JUDGE CATE'S INFORMANT HEARD.

FLAT DENIAL OF THE STORY ATTRIBUTED TO HIM BY CATE—THE COMMITTEE LIKELY TO MAKE THEMSELVES RIDICULOUS—BRIGHT, OF TENNESSEE, SHARPLY REBUKED BY THE SECRETARY—A SECRET ENEMY EXTENDING THE HAND OF FRIENDSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The investigation of Secretary Bristow's connection with the release of the vessel Mary Merritt proceeded to-day, and three witnesses were examined. There was nothing in the testimony to sustain in the slightest degree the allegations of Judge Cate's resolution. Mr. Johnson, the informant of Judge Cate as to certain allegations, was a witness. He swore that he never made any such statements as were attributed to him, and nothing that would convey such ideas. Mr. Evans, one of the counsel for the defendant, was on the stand and produced several letters, among them letters from Secretary Bristow, which the latter had forgotten, and which are regarded as a complete vindication. The original proposition for an investigation already begins to look extremely absurd and ridiculous. At the close of the proceedings a scene occurred between the Secretary and Bright, of Tennessee, a member of the committee, which could not escape the notice of the correspondents. One of the witnesses had made a statement at the close of his examination of a personal nature, which had nothing to do with the case. Secretary Bristow asked permission to make a statement also that might come upon the record along with the statement of the witness. Bright immediately objected to the Secretary making any statement except under oath. Mr. Bristow had never intimated any desire to make any statements otherwise, and Bright's suggestion was a mean and gratuitous insinuation. After the meeting of the committee had closed, Bright passed over to where Secretary Bristow was standing and held out his hand. The Secretary declined to take it, and enough was heard of the conversation at least to know that Bright was told by the Secretary that the former had been pursuing him in and out of the committee in such a malignant manner that the Secretary did not care to have any communication with Bright except such as was necessary and official. Afterward there was a long private conversation between the two at the request of Mr. Bright, who seemed to be decidedly affected by the Secretary's cut, and he desired to discover its meaning. Bright has been conducting with a subcommittee a mean investigation against the Secretary, of which even the Chairman of the committee was not advised. He has stated on the street corners that Bristow would be caught yet in the mule case, and has displayed a kind of malignity which the Secretary would be less than man if he did not resent. His cut is a challange to the committee which is not of a kind to be boldly made by a man dreading exposure in a corrupt transaction. The conspiracy against Secretary Bristow, of which the Chicago *Tribune* gives an account, has existed some weeks, if not months, and considerable information has been obtained here concerning it and the persons connected with it. For a time preceding the end of the Babcock trial the Democrats professed a great regard for Secretary Bristow. The purpose was to encourage hostility between him and the President, and lead him into resigning his office without sufficient cause. When the crisis of the whisky trials was passed, and it was found that Bristow was firm in his position, there was suddenly developed a greater hostility against him, on the part of Democrats than was displayed even by the members of the whisky ring themselves. The truth is becoming to be evident that Mr. Bristow, as a Presidential candidate, is far more obnoxious to the Southern Democracy than any one of the other Republicans named as candidates. His loyalty to principle is well known to them, and no Democrat doubts his Republicanism. The Democrats in Congress also consider him the strongest candidate the Republicans could nominate, and desire to destroy him, by any means before the meeting of the convention. The Secretary stands to-day the target for the most malignant shafts of that class of people who live and thrive on politics and public offices, whether they belong to one party or the other. Their purpose seems to be to invent accusation after accusation, and keep him on trial, all the time preceding the Cincinnati Convention, on the theory that the people will believe that where so many investigations can be started against a man there must be foundation for some of them. A large share of this work is intrusted to paid detectives. Of this fact there is very little attempt at concealment, and the proof is understood to be conveniently at hand.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, Mr. Smith Ely, Jr., Chairman, began to-day the investigation of the charge against Secretary Bristow in regard to the release of the bark Mary Merritt. Secretary Bristow, Solicitor Wilson, and other officers of the Treasury Department were present.

Edward E. Johnson, of Milwaukee, testified that he was attorney for the owners of the bark, and petitioned the Treasury Department for a remission of the forfeiture of the vessel; he came to Washington, when Senator Carpenter introduced him to Secretary Bristow, in the presence of Solicitor Wilson; he had some conversation with the Secretary and the Solicitor about the remission of the forfeiture, in which the Solicitor said he was in favor of the remission; Secretary Bristow declined to have anything to do with the matter, on the ground that he had formerly assisted Messrs. Ferland and Evans, the attorneys for William L. and Stephen E. Trice in the case; the Secretary also said he had been suddenly called to Philadelphia that afternoon; the witness did not see him again. The witness, in further progress of the investigation, said the bark was released on his petition, as he supposed the release was signed by the court.

Judge Cate, who introduced in the House of Representatives the resolution under which this investigation is conducted, asked the witness if he did not tell Judge Hubbell, of Wisconsin, that Secretary Bristow had said at that interview that he [Bristow] would leave the department for a few days and let Assistant Secretary Conant fix up the case. The witness replied that he never made any such statement; he might have told Judge Hubbell that Secretary Bristow said he was going to Philadelphia, but it had nothing whatever to do with the pending case, and the Secretary did not tell the witness anything about going away for that purpose.

In reply to questions by Secretary Bristow, the witness said there was no charge of fraud against the vessel; that the whole ground of forfeiture was on points in the Reciprocity Treaty, and had nothing to do with smuggling.

The Secretary read the following from the resolution directing this investigation: "And thereupon one of the attorneys for the owners of said vessel applied to said B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, for a remission of said forfeiture, to which said Bristow replied that he would do nothing himself, but his private Secretary could fix it up, and the said attorneys met his private secretary and had the forfeiture remitted." The Secretary asked the witness (presuming he was the attorney alluded to) whether there was any truth in that allegation? The witness replied it was wholly untruh; the Secretary never said any such thing to him, and he never saw the Secretary's private secretary.

Secretary Bristow—Did I not tell you that I had rendered some friendly assistance to Ferland and Evans without fee, and not as an attorney, and therefore declined to act in the matter, but that while I could not act I believed that every petitioner had a right to be heard?

Witness—I do not recollect that as the precise language, but it was to that effect.

Secretary Bristow—Did you ever make any arrangement with me in the presence of Senators Carpenter and Wilson, or in the absence of either or both of them, that I was to leave the department and let some one else fix it?

Witness—No, Sir; it is false in every particular.

Secretary Bristow—Did you ever know any person in the Treasury Department to have anything to do with this case in an improper capacity?

Witness—No, Sir, not one.

Judge Hubbell, United States District Attorney for Wisconsin until the Spring of 1875, testified that his first interview with Mr. Johnson was twenty days before the final remission of the fine; Johnson had called on him to ask whether he had received any communication from Washington as to an arrangement for the release of the Mary Merritt; Johnson reported he had just returned from Washington and found things there very favorable, and that Secretary Bristow was going to Philadelphia and would leave the Assistant Secretary to remit the fine or release the Mary Merritt; the witness understood Johnson to say this to him more than once.

The Chairman—Did you understand Johnson to say that Secretary Bristow was going to Philadelphia with a view that the settlement might be made during his absence?

The Witness—I do not give my understanding, but what Mr. Johnson said. Johnson told me that such settlement would not be made unless I should give my assent.

The witness then produced copies of correspondence between Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, and himself in relation to the Mary Merritt in the Summer of 1874, and the terms of compromise. These did not meet with the concurrence of the witness for the reasons stated, but finally he gave his consent and went into court and filed the warrant of remission. The judgment was satisfied, and this terminated his connection with the case.

In the course of the examination Secretary Bristow asked the witness whether he did not know that the predecessor of the present Solicitor [Mr. Bamfield] had gone carefully over the ground, and said that the offense charged against the Mary Merritt was merely technical?

The witness replied that he recollected something of it.

Secretary Bristow asked the witness, who testified that he was throughout opposed to the remission, by what process he changed his mind?

The witness replied because he was assured that the department was prepared to make the remission, and thus arrest further legal proceedings, and because he thought it would be done anyhow; he had nothing whatever to do with the remission of the forfeiture further than give his assent. He was pressed so hard by Mr. Young, who was almost frantic, and who had an interest in the result, that he yielded, not wishing to stand in the way of his neighbor.

Secretary Bristow asked, was not this your principal reason that the Customs officers, as informers, should have their moieties? The witness replied, that was so in part; they had sold their moiety claims absolutely to Mr. Young.

During the further examination, witness said he was interested in the settlement to the extent of the two per cent. he received on the amount of the judgment.

Secretary Bristow referred to the statute to show that Judge Hubbell was not entitled to receive such percentage, but the Judge took a different view of the question.

Judge Hubbell remarked that, in regard to the decision in the Mary Merritt case by the court, and the action of the Government upon it, he had never written a word or caused anything to be written or published further than what appeared in his own letters. He had seen some allusion by the Secretary of the Treasury as to having been removed from office. He held the office of District Attorney four and a half years and was removed by the President. If the Secretary of the Treasury knew of any act of his that was in violation of law or intentionally wrong, an opportunity should have been given to defend himself, but this was not afforded. He had previously informed Solicitor Wilson, that he did not care to hold the office, the compensation being insufficient, and was told by Wilson in the presence of several other persons, there were no complaints against him. A few days only after this conversation he was suspended.

Secretary Bristow, in view of the statement just made, desired to make one.

Representative Bright suggested that the Secretary be first sworn.

Secretary Bristow remarked that, in view of what the witness had just said, it was but common fairness that he should be allowed to make a statement.

Representative Bright replied that the remarks of the witness were made under oath, and that those of the Secretary should be made in the same way.

Secretary Bristow said he was perfectly indifferent whether he made his statement under oath or not. He thought the gentleman entertained an unfriendly feeling against him, personally and officially.

The Chairman [Mr. Ely] said he understood Mr. Bright's remark to be that as the statement of the witness was made under oath, that of the Secretary should be made in the same way.

Another member of the committee said that the statement of the witness was permitted, though it had nothing to do with the examination.

Representative Bright explained that if the gentleman wished his statement to go on the record, he must make it under oath, and on this he would insist.

Representative W. B. Williams remarked that the statement of Judge Hubbell should be excluded from the record, and so the committee agreed.

Secretary Bristow expressed the hope that the committee would not misunderstand him. So far as he was concerned he did not want his statement in reply to go on the record. He could take care of himself outside. The committee then took a recess until 4 o'clock.

Representative Bright then left his seat near one end of the table and passed to Secretary Bristow, who was sitting at the other end. Mr. Bright was somewhat excited, and leaned over to talk to the Secretary, who did not seem to be pleased with the unceremonious visit. The conversation was in an undertone. Exaggerated reports prevail of the character of the dialogue, but it is said by a gentleman who overheard the remarks of Mr. Bright that it had no reference to the pending questions. This little episode was of brief continuance, and the parties soon regained their calmness.

On the reassembling of the committee, at 5 o'clock, Secretary Bristow recalled Mr. Johnson, who testified he gave Judge Hubbell a check for $300, or two per cent. of the entire amount of the $15,000 remitted in the Mary Merritt case. The moieties to Custom-house officers were paid out of the gross sum.

Judge Hubbell was also recalled and claimed that he was entitled to the money under the law, as the warrant of remission required all costs to be paid. He made no agreement with Johnson, and it was possible Johnson came to him on the part of Young.

Secretary Bristow said the law of 1871, under which the claim was made, applied alone to revenue cases, and such claims were allowed only when the money was actually paid in to the court.

Judge Hubbell regarded it as a revenue case, and treated the remission of the money as so much money paid.

Secretary Bristow asked witness whether he published or authorized any statement with regard to the pending case, and whether he gave any information to Judge Cate? The witness answered he had nothing to do with instigating this inquiry. He said to Judge Cate he did not know why he was summoned as a witness for what he actually knew of this case was a matter of record; he would prefer not to repeat what Judge Cate said unless it were insisted on. The Chairman remarked he took it for granted that the conversation between members of Congress and witnesses were not subjects of inquiry. He so decided, if that was the pleasure of the committee.

W. Evans, of Kentucky, formerly a law partner of Mr. Feland, spoke of their connection with the Mary Merritt case, and gave a history of the vessel. He said he came here in the Spring or Summer of 1873 in order to secure the remission of the forfeiture of the vessel. Gen. Bristow having resigned the office of Solicitor General was at that time in Philadelphia engaged in railroad business as an attorney. He stated to Gen. Bristow the object of his errand, and offered to give him part of the compensation. Gen. Bristow declined to take a fee, but said he would assist them in presenting the matter fairly to the Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary Bristow introduced him to Mr. Banfield, the Solicitor, and was informed it was the policy there not to grant any remission of forfeiture pending litigation. Next year the attorneys again came on. The Supreme Court of the United States had sustained Judge Drummond's decision in the court below forfeiting the vessel. They filed a petition for a rehearing of the case with Secretary Richardson, who, until a hearing could be had, directed the suspension of any proceedings in the Mary Merritt case until further orders. Mr. Bristow's conduct in the premises was merely an act of kindness, he having declined all or any compensation, and was merely serving his Kentucky neighbors. Gen. Bristow, when he assisted the attorneys, said that the Secretary was required to confine himself to the certificate of the court alone. He did not argue the facts of the case. The Judge in that case said distinctly there was no willful negligence or fraud. The witness then read several letters addressed to him by Gen. Bristow, by which it appeared that the latter had no professional connection with the case, and was very careful to have this fact clearly and explicitly understood. Witness related the circumstances attending the seizure of the vessel, which was for a supposed violation of law, and the judgment of the court was for a bond of $15,000. James Murray, concerned in the vessel, owed William L & Stephen E. Trice, who were part owner, $10,000. The witness was their counsel, and knew that they never received one dollar of the money.

The witness, in answer to a question of Secretary Bristow, repeated that the latter never had any understanding, or agreement, or intention, so far as he knew, of receiving any money for advice in the case; Gen. Bristow emphatically declined to have anything to do with a fee.

Secretary Bristow called the attention of the witness to that part of the House resolution directing the investigation, in which it is said that "one of the attorneys for the owners of the Mary Merritt applied to B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, for a remission of the forfeiture, to which said Bristow replied that he would do nothing himself, but his private secretary could fix it up, and the said attorney met the private secretary and had the forfeiture remitted."

The witness replied that the mention of the attorney in the extract read certainly does not apply to him; he was not the man.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow morning.

CORONER'S CASES.

Coroner Ellinger yesterday impaneled a jury in the case of Mr. Samuel Hirsch, the well-known lawyer, who was drowned on Thursday at Pier No. 37 East River. A permit for the burial of the remains was then given. The inquest will be held next week.

An inquest was held by Coroner Croker yesterday in the case of Bernard Schiffer, who committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol at his residence, No. 579 First avenue, while Officer Smalley, of the Fourth District Police Court, was in the act of arresting him on a warrant procured by his wife. Mrs. Schiffer testified that her husband had been a steady, industrious man until about two years ago, when he got into bad company and became very much dissipated. He squandered away all his property and she then left him. About a week ago he fired three shots at her, and she subsequently applied to the court for a warrant for his arrest. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts as given above.

Early yesterday morning Patrolman Gallagher, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, found the dead body of an unknown man lying in Madison Park, near Twenty-fifth street. It was identified in the evening by Mr. George M. Smith, of No. 14 West Twenty-seventh street, as that of Samuel B. Elliot, an ex-officer of the United States Navy, whose wife resides in Washington. Mr. Smith stated to Capt. Steers, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, that Elliot came to board with him in December last, and since that time has had no occupation. On Thursday Elliot said he was going down town to see some friends who would procure employment for him. He was never seen alive afterward. It is supposed he committed suicide by taking poison. His body was removed to the Morgue, and Coroner Woltman will make an investigation.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—April 28.

SENATE.

THE CARE OF IMMIGRANTS.

Mr. CONKLING presented joint resolutions of the New-York Legislature in relation to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in regard to immigrants, and asking such legislation by Congress without delay as will secure the requisite protection of immigrants as well as the security of cities, counties, and the State from the care of such immigrants. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT.

At 12:30 P. M. the Senate resumed the impeachment case. Ex-Secretary Belknap and Messrs. Carpenter and Blair of his counsel were present. The Managers soon afterward appeared. The proceedings of yesterday's session were then read, after which the pending motion submitted by the House Managers yesterday was reported, viz.: That the evidence on the question of jurisdiction of the court be given before the arguments are heard, and if the plea of jurisdiction be overruled, that the defendant be required to answer within two days, and that the trial proceed on the next day after joining issue.

Mr. LORD stated that the Managers had presented yesterday all that they desired to present in the way of argument on the pending question.

Mr. CARPENTER said that the counsel for the defense could not be ready to present their side of the question of jurisdiction in less than two weeks. He therefore asked for a postponement for that period.

Mr. LORD called the attention of the court to the statement of the counsel for the accused on the 17th inst., that they would be ready to proceed to-day. As to the questions involved, he did not think that their discussion need involve delay. The Managers therefore asked the court to go on with the testimony bearing on the question of jurisdiction, and after that testimony was in, to grant one, two, or three days' delay, or any longer term that might be deemed proper.

Mr. CARPENTER denied that his statement that he would proceed could fairly be interpreted as meaning that he would be ready to argue the question of jurisdiction. Every step in a trial was technically a proceeding. The Managers had been at work on this question for weeks, and, he understood, had been excused from work in the House. The counsel for the accused, on the other hand, had been engaged in other professional duties which they could not postpone, and to insist that they should now go on with argument upon a question which they had had no opportunity to examine was to deny them practically any hearing at all. They asked only for a reasonable delay—such delay only as counsel in the Supreme Court granted each other, under ordinary circumstances, as a matter of courtesy.

Mr. LORD said it was certainly the fault of the counsel, and not of the Managers, that the counsel had misapprehended his position.

Mr. CONKLING presented the following motion:

Ordered, That the Senate proceed first to hear and determine the question whether W. W. Belknap, the defendant, is amenable to trial by impeachment for acts done as Secretary of War, notwithstanding his resignation of said office; the motion that testimony be heard touching the exact time of such resignation, and touching the motive and purpose of such resignation is reserved without further prejudice till the question above stated has been considered.

Mr. LORD said the question of jurisdiction was but a single question, and it ought not to be subdivided. The evidence, too, he thought, should be presented before the judgment of the court was taken on the legal question involved.

Mr. CARPENTER said that on the part of Mr. Belknap there was of course no objection to the course suggested by the Managers, but it would be a far more regular proceeding to adopt the course proposed by the motion of the Senator from New-York that the law of the case should first be settled. Of course, if the Senate had no power over a man who was not in office at the time the impeachment commenced, the proceeding was at an end. The defense would also contend that an officer of the Government had a right to resign at any moment, and that the motives which governed him in resigning should not be considered and could not affect the case. If the Senate thought that their jurisdiction did not depend upon the fact whether the man was in office or out, then the other question, how he got out, might be material. In every point of view, the course suggested by the present motion was in his view the most proper.

Mr. LORD said that the evidence which the Managers proposed to offer on the question of jurisdiction would occupy, as he expected, only about an hour, and would be mainly documentary. The Managers thought they had conclusive authorities to show that a person had no right to resign for the mere purpose of evading an impeachment, even if the Senate adopted this resolution, heard arguments on this abstract question, and determined that the Managers had still the right to be heard on the question whether a man, after his sin had found him out, had a legal right to resign and defeat the Constitution, and evade the disqualification which the Constitution had provided as the penalty of his crime. The fact stood admitted on the record that the accused had resigned expressly for the purpose of evading impeachment.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, submitted a motion to strike out the latter paragraph of the order submitted by Mr. Conkling, as follows: "The motion that testimony shall be heard touching the exact time of such resignation, and touching the motive and purpose of such resignation, is reserved without prejudice till the question above stated has been considered," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "And that the Managers and counsel in such argument discuss the question whether the issues of fact are material."

Mr. LORD said, on behalf of the Managers, that they were satisfied with the amendment as offered by the Senator from Vermont.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the Senate retired to the reception room for consultation at 1:40 P. M. At 4 o'clock the Senators returned, and the presiding officer, Mr. Ferry, announced that several orders had been agreed upon, which were read by the Clerk as follows:

Ordered, That the Senate proceed first to hear and determine the question whether W. W. Belknap, the respondent, is amenable to trial by impeachment for acts done as Secretary of War, notwithstanding his resignation of said office, and that the Managers and counsel in such arguments discuss the question whether issues of fact are material and whether the matters in support of the jurisdiction alleged by the House of Representatives in the pleading subsequent to the articles of impeachment can be those alleged if they are not averred in said articles.

Second—Ordered that the hearing proceed on the 4th day of May, 1876, at 12:30 o'clock: that the opening and close of the argument be given to the respondent; that three counsel and three Managers may be heard in such order as may be agreed upon between themselves, and that such time be allowed for argument as the said Managers and counsel may desire.

Mr. LORD moved to rescind the order, and said Mr. Hoar would speak for the Managers on behalf of the motion.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, said he understood that the rules of proceeding upon impeachment were not governed by the principles and precedents of ordinary criminal courts, though the House of Lords or the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment undoubtedly derived great light from them in applications of principles of common justice and of law. Still, it was a proceeding which stood on its own constitutional ground. It was an investigation into the guilt of great public offenders who abused their official trusts by the legislative bodies of the country, and in that investigation as everywhere else those legislative bodies were equal. Neither branch of the American Congress stood as a suitor at the bar of the other. Neither branch of the British Parliament stood as a suitor at the bar of the other; but the concurrent judgment of the two branches was necessary to an impeachment just as it was to an act of legislation. It was an absolutely settled principle of right that upon all questions which arose in the trial of an impeachment the House of Commons had the right to reply. He also wished the court to remember that in this matter the Managers really undertook the affirmation of the issue. It was true that the respondent had interposed what he called a plea to the jurisdiction and that the jurisdictional question had been raised by making an issue on that plea. But that was a matter of form and not of substance. By the logic of ordinary practice they were brought to the same result as they would be if it were not a question simply of the prerogative of the House.

Mr. MCDONALD, of Indiana, moved that the vote by which the order in regard to the order of discussion on the question of jurisdiction was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. HOWE moved that the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, adjourn till to-morrow at 12:30.

Mr. DAWES suggested that the same courtesy should be extended to the counsel for the defense which had been extended to the Managers, and that they should be heard upon the question.

Mr. CARPENTER said that from the course of argument of the Managers the counsel for the defense were very much in doubt whether they had any concern at all in this business of the opening and close of argument. It seemed to be rather a conference between the two Houses than an impeachment proceeding. They had just been informed by the Managers that they had been tried and convicted, and that the Managers had brought the judgment already arrived at for the concurrence of the Senate, and the only remaining question was as to how and in what form the Senate should concur in that judgment. It was simply a question of practice between the two houses, in which the defense had no interest on the merits of the motion to rescind. In the next place, whatever might be the precedents in the House of Lords, they had the authority of no less distinguished a gentleman than Mr. Hoar for saying that these were not applicable to a trial of impeachment under our Constitution, he having taken that ground in the House of Representatives. Was it possible that where the Constitution said the accused was to have a trial, and the House of Representatives presented itself in the Senate as an accuser, the House became a part of the court, and were entitled to any favor to which the accused was not entitled?

Mr. HOAR said that the gentleman [Mr. Carpenter] was mistaken in regard to the ground he [Mr. Hoar] had taken in the House of Representatives, and spoke in support of the motion of the Senator from Indiana.

The Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, at 5:30 adjourned until Monday.

Legislative business was then resumed.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY the vote by which the resolution in regard to printing the proceedings in the impeachment trial was passed this morning was reconsidered, and the resolution was amended so as to provide for printing 300 copies of the proceedings for the use of the Senate, twenty-five copies for the use of the respondent and counsel, and the same number of copies for the use of the managers, and as amended the resolution was passed.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COX, of New-York, presented the joint resolutions of the New-York Legislature as to immigration.

THE DISCHARGE OF HALLET KILBOURN.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Sergeant at Arms with the decision of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, discharging from custody Hallet Kilbourn, the recusant witness. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then proceeded to vote on the various amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill. All those amendments on which a separate vote was not asked were agreed to in bulk. The first amendment on which a separate vote was taken was one offered by Mr. Hurlbut, of Illinois, increasing the compensation of Territorial Judges from $2,500 to $3,000. It was rejected—yeas 39, nays 119. The amendment of Mr. Caldwell, of Alabama, appropriating $3,000 for the collection of agricultural statistics, was also rejected.

Mr. SEELYE, of Massachusetts, made a point of order on section 4, which transfers the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department. He argued that it contravened the following rule, adopted on the 17th of January, 1876: "Nor shall any provision in any such bill or amendment thereto changing existing law be in order, except such as, being germane to the subject-matter of the bill, shall retrench expenditure." This was a change of existing law, and while he did not raise the point of order that it would be a manifest extravagance and increase of expenditure, (although he believed that it would be,) he submitted that it was not manifestly for the retrenchment of expenditure, and was not germane to the Appropriation bill.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, argued that the section came not only within the spirit but within the letter of the law. It was a retrenchment, and so appeared on its face, because it contained these words: "The office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is hereby abolished." He quoted from the minority report of the Committee on Indian Affairs, signed, among others, by Mr. Seelye, in which it was stated that the transfer would at least save the salaries of Indian Agents, amounting possibly to $150,000.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, argued that there was nothing in the bill itself on which to hang this section, nor was there anything on its face to show the speaker that it was in the line of economy.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, said that the question before the Speaker was a simple and yet a most important one. A proposition for retrenchment was in order, so that retrenchment was the point in issue. Retrenchment had to be expressed in figures, either in the bill itself in relation to other propositions or in the bill in relation to existing laws. The Speaker could not act on inferences on this question. He could not evade and destroy all the protection which the House had in regard to legislation on inferences. The retrenchment must appear in sums in figures.

Mr. COX, of New-York, said that he had had the honor of reporting to the House the rule on which this section was sought to be sustained, but he had never dreamed that the rule would have so loose an interpretation as had been given to it.

The Speaker proceeded to announce his decision. He confessed to a feeling of embarrassment in ruling on the point. It was not free from doubt; on the contrary it was very much involved and complicated. He would as briefly as possible state the reasons which controlled him. Could he go outside of the bill and inquire generally what would be the effect of the section? Or was it his duty to limit his inquiry to the face of the bill, the law of the land, and the parliamentary rules and usages of the House? In his judgment the latter was the range of his investigation, and he could not properly go beyond those three considerations. The subject-matter of the bill was so comprehensive that it could not be very forcibly said that a section proposing the abolition of numerous offices was not germane. The Chair was not embarrassed as to whether the section was germane or not. His embarrassment arose out of the substance of the rule. Did this section retrench expenditures? There was no provision in the bill for the practical management of the Indian Bureau when transferred. It was apparent on the face of the section that the section itself contemplated further and important legislation on the same subject-matter. The inquiry recurred, "Did this section retrench expenditures, and did that appear on its face?" He might admit that the abolition of an office was retrenchment of expenditures, and if such abolition were begun and completed in this bill he would have no hesitation in holding that such an abolition did accomplish a retrenchment of expenditures. He might also hold that it was the intention of the section to require the duties which were now performed by Indian Agents to be performed by other persons, without additional compensation, but that did not appear. Nothing could result from it except by the aid of further and direct legislation. He had to take official notice of the fact that in this bill there was no appropriation for the Army or for any of its subordinate bureaus, and he had also to know officially that in the ordinary course of legislation such a bill would be introduced and passed before the session expired, and that that bill might embrace a further and more complete regulation of this entire subject. In his judgment the rule should have a liberal construction in the interest of retrenchment. Its purpose was beneficial and proper, and, under any circumstances that were not extremely embarrassing, he would have no hesitation in deciding in favor of the rule, but here there was such a novel presentation in the proposition to retrench, having relation to matters to be done in the future, that he did not feel at liberty to rule that the section was in order. He therefore sustained the point of order.

Mr. RANDALL said that he acquiesced without a murmur in the decision of the Chair.

The section was struck out of the bill and then the bill was passed by yeas 208, nays 17.

Before the Speaker retired from the hall, (which he soon did,) he was congratulated by several leading Republican members on the clearness and impartiality of his ruling.

SUBSISTENCE OF THE APACHES.

Mr. SCALES, of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill appropriating $5,000 for the subsistence of the Apache Indians in Arizona. After discussion the bill was passed.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The House then, at 4 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, in the chair, on the private calendar. At 5:10 the committee rose, and a number of the bills were passed.

The House then, at 5:20, adjourned till to-morrow.

ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION.

A WINDOW-PANE IN NORTH CAROLINA AND THE NAME IT BORE—ITS RECENT REMOVAL TO THIS CITY.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* relates the following interesting story: "The house which is now the residence of Mr. W. H. McRary, situated on the south-western corner of Market and Third streets, is not only one of the ancient landmarks of Wilmington, but is intimately connected with a legend which commences in the days of the Revolution and continues down to our present time. During the Summer of 1781 the house was occupied by Lord Cornwallis as the head-quarters of his army. On his Lordship's military staff was a gay young cavalier who had become enamored with a young lady whose father resided in South Carolina. Having declared his passion, it was afterward, if not then, as warmly returned. The two being separated by a hundred miles or more, and the unyielding demands of an active military campaign making it uncertain when the young British Lieutenant could again see the object of his affections, he was occupied no doubt with thinking of her, and wrote her name upon a window-pane in his chamber with the diamond of his ring. The war at length over, and peace declared, the British Lieutenant returned to South Carolina, married the lady and took his bride with him to England. After the lapse of a few years the young couple re-embarked for America and made their home in the City of New-York. Thirty or forty years ago a son of this couple was a visitor to Wilmington and was a guest of the late venerable Dr. Thomas H. Wright, who owned and resided in the house in question for a life-time, leaving it to his heirs. This New-York visitor by a singular coincidence was put in the chamber that had been occupied by the British Lieutenant. The pane of glass upon which the Lieutenant had written the lady's name was still intact, and the visitor at once recognized the name as that of his mother before marriage. And now comes another incident of the legend. Recently a son of the New-York visitor that was a guest of Dr. Wright's thirty or forty years ago, and a grand-son of the British Lieutenant, being well informed of the story, came to Wilmington to search for the historic pane of glass. This gentleman's name is John W. Barrow, of New-York City. When he arrived, he found that the ancient house had been remodeled by its present owner, and was informed by Mr. McRary that the old window-sashes had been stowed away in the cellar. Search being made, the identical pane of glass was found, and Mr. Barrow took it back with him to New-York."

MR. HENDERSON'S BODIES.

Yesterday afternoon at two o'clock an unknown cartman delivered at the office of the National Express Company, Broadway and Twenty second street, two large wooden boxes, addressed to "Peter Jones, care of William Henderson, Plattsburg, N. Y." At five o'clock yesterday evening, Charles Moore, one of the expressmen, while making up the freight for transportation, let one of the boxes fall from his truck. The box burst asunder and disclosed the body of a colored man apparently forty years old. The other box was at once forced open by the company's employes, and found to contain the body of a white woman about thirty years old. Capt. Steers, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who was notified, at once summoned Deputy Coroner Marsh, who examined the bodies and unhesitatingly pronounced them to be cadavers prepared for dissection, and evidently intended for the use of country practitioners. This was apparent from the fact that in both bodies the juglar veins had been opened, and arsenic in solution profusely injected to prevent decay. The bodies were removed to the Morgue.

LAW REPORTS.

CURIOUS SEQUEL TO A CASE.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AN ATTORNEY AND CLIENT—A RELIC OF THE CREDIT FONCIER OF AMERICA.

The case of Seth W. Hale against the Omaha National Bank came up on a rather odd motion before Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday. It appears that judgment was rendered against the plaintiff on appeal in the Court of Appeals recently. The costs of the suit amounted to $1,160 50. The plaintiff, on hearing of his defeat, immediately conferred through his attorneys with Congressman Edwin R. Meade, the defendant's attorney, and informed the latter that he need not enter judgment as he was ready and willing to pay over the amount due as soon as Meade should prepare a final statement of his costs and disbursements. Meade agreed to furnish this, and further agreed not to enter any judgment on the remittitur of the Court of Appeals, it being the understanding that the plaintiff was to pay at once. Since the interview the plaintiff learned that differences exist between Meade and his client. Meade served a notice on the plaintiff's attorneys, telling them that he has a lien on the judgment for the amount of the balance of his fees still due, and that no settlement could be had excepting through him as the defendant's attorney. The bank also served notice on the plaintiff telling him that the amount of the judgments should be paid only to George G. Williams, Cashier of the Chemical National Bank, their attorney in fact. The plaintiff says he is willing to pay over the money as soon as it can be settled satisfactorily who is entitled to receive it. He is desirous, however, of avoiding the expenses of judgment and execution, and therefore asked for an order restraining the entry of judgment until the matter is settled. Such an order was granted, and William H. Leonard was appointed Referee to ascertain the facts and report.

The original action in which this order was made was somewhat peculiar, and has not been hitherto brought to public attention. The plaintiff sued as the assignee of a lease of the Cozzens Hotel property in Omaha, Neb., to recover $10,000 and interest for alleged fraud in removing property on which the plaintiff had a lien. It appeared that the property in question was owned by the "Credit Foncier of America," of which George Francis Train was President. On June 22, 1867, Edward Cozzens and John M. Bettman, who were co-partners under the firm name of Cozzens & Co. obtained a lease of the hotel premises for five years from the Credit Foncier. Cozzens & Co. agreed to secure the payment of the rent by completely furnishing the house leased as a hotel and by giving the Credit Foncier a lien on all the personal property and furniture to be placed in the hotel. Cozzens & Co. entered into possession, and, according to the plaintiff, ran the hotel until Nov. 1, 1868, when they abandoned it. The Credit Foncier assigned the lease to the plaintiff on July 22, 1867. On May 1, 1868, the defendant, the Omaha National Bank, took possession of the furniture of the hotel, and sold it, converting the proceeds to its own use, in fraud of the plaintiff's right, as claimed; $10,500 for rent was due to the plaintiff, he says, at the time, and he has been unable to collect it, because Cozzens & Co. are bankrupt.

The defendant denied that it was ever the intention of the parties to the lease that there should be a lien on the furniture for the rent, and alleged that Cozzens & Co. gave up the premises on April 28, 1868, instead of on Nov. 1, 1868, as the plaintiff asserted. Cozzens & Co. were indebted to the defendant on March 10, 1868, in the sum of more than ten thousand dollars on notes given for moneys loaned, and accompanied as security by two chattel mortgages on the furniture of the hotel. The money not being paid when due, the bank got judgment and sold the furniture under the mortgages. The bank claimed, further, that the plaintiff was estopped from any recovery by reason of the bad faith shown by him. Judgment was given for the defendant, and was affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

FORGING JUDGE DALY'S SIGNATURE.

Chief Justice Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, began an investigation into the matter of the forgery of Judge Joseph F. Daly's name to an order for the examination, on supplementary proceedings, of the defendant in the case of Max Moller against Charles Mueller. The plaintiff, when put on the stand, swore that he knew nothing about the order, and had never signed or authorized the signing of the affidavit on which the preceded order purported to be issued. M. C. Hubner, whose signature as a notary appeared to the document, also swore that he had not signed it. He said his notaryship had ceased about a year ago. He recognized the writing, however, to be that of Sigismund Botts, an attorney. The defendant, when put on the stand, testified that the papers had been served on him, and was told at the time that his attorney, Botts, was waiting for him. Chief Justice Daly said to Botts, who was in court, that the matter was a serious one, which might be made the subject of a criminal indictment if true. Botts was then asked whether he wished to employ counsel, and he answered in the affirmative. He wished to have time also to summon witnesses, claiming that he could prove the witnesses were mistaken who testified against him. After some discussion he was given until 10 A. M. to-day to produce his proofs.

A SAMPLE CONTRACT UNDER TWEED.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a motion allowing the City to amend its answer in the suit brought by William Nelson, Jr., who seeks to recover $54,530 60 on a contract for the delivery of imported sewer or drain pipes and invert blocks made with William M. Tweed as Commissioner of Public Works in April, 1871. The City's answer as amended denies the making of any lawful contract, asserts that Tweed exceeded his powers, and that there was no ordinance of the Board of Aldermen approving the expenditure. A counter-claim of $60,000 is set up against the plaintiff, who is also charged with furnishing large quantities of cracked pipe. He is further charged with not having been the lowest bidder, and it is alleged that the specifications on which the contract is based were procured through fraud and collusion, the plaintiff's bid being so arranged as to be the lowest for the materials covered by the specifications, though largely in excess of the bids of others for the material actually called for by the City. A conspiracy is charged, and the certificates of the officers attached to the plaintiff's bills are alleged to be in consequence of collusion and fraud between him and the City officials.

HON. JAMES BROOKS AND CREDIT MOBILIER.

The case of Charles H. Neilson against William Tracy, the Executor of the late Hon. James Brooks, came up for trial on Thursday before Judge Larremore, sitting at a Special Term of the Supreme Court. The plaintiff, on being put on the stand, gave substantially the same testimony as that given by him before the Poland Committee of Investigation as to the ownership of the 150 shares of Credit Mobilier stock, which, together with the dividends accruing therefrom, were held by Mr. Brooks as collateral security for money advanced by him to Neilson. The latter having paid the loan, seeks by the present suit to recover possession of the pledged securities, together with a balance in cash due for coupons collected. The private memorandum-book of Mr. Brooks was produced in court, and the entries in it, in Mr. Brooks' handwriting, proved that the bonds were in his possession.

FORECLOSING A MORTGAGE AGAINST DANIEL DREW.

The complaint and lis pendens in a foreclosure suit against the premises occupied by Daniel Drew as a residence were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The suit is brought by Louise R. Edey, Georgiana Everett, Antoinette Cozzens, and Josephine Cozzens, on four mortgages, each for $70,000. Two lots and the buildings thereon are covered by the mortgages, the property being situated at Union place and Seventeenth street. The mortgages to Louise R. Edey, Georgiana Everett, and Josephine Cozzens were made on July 1, 1869. The other mortgage bears date Sept. 20, 1873. None of the mortgages have any priority the one over the other; $64,166 26 is due on the first mortgage, $54,185 13 on the second, $68,155 14 on the third, and $71,565 26 on the fourth.

SUITS AGAINST BANKERS.

The suits of the United States against numerous bankers in this City to recover the amount of certain counterfeit $1,000 bonds of the 7-30 issue received from them, and which have been upon the calendars of the different courts for a number of years, were again brought up in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, yesterday. One of the suits, that against Jay Cooke & Co., has been tried three times. It was made a test case, and was taken on a writ of error from the District to the Circuit Court, and finally to the Supreme Court, where a new trial was ordered. This was had yesterday, and for the third time a verdict was rendered for the Government, and in accordance the following judgments were entered: Against Jay Cooke et al., $19,605 15; Central National Bank of New-York, $3,268 80; D. B. Hatch et al., $5,448 40; Peter B. Myers, $4,355 60; Washington R. Vermilye et al., $39,233 10; William L. Bull et al., $1,022 31; J. Brewster et al., $5,523 20, and H. A. Heiser, Jr., et al., $8,723.

A DISHONEST CASHIER.

On complaint of William D. Garrison, the Superintendent of the Grand Union Hotel, in Forty-second street, George H. Farrell, the cashier, was arrested on a charge of having embezzled various sums of money. On discovering the theft Farrell was hurried into a room, the door being locked, while two powerful men tried to intimidate him into a confession. In this they succeeded. Farrell confessing his crime, and asking that he might not be prosecuted. He was arrested by Detective McGowan, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and by him arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday. Garrison being unwilling to prosecute him on account of his family he was discharged.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT.—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

People ex rel. Banta vs. Kent; Same vs. Knessel.—In this case I am waiting for the defendants briefs.

In the matter of Burke; In the matter of Topping; In the matter of Bagioli; In the matter of Boyle.—Counsel will oblige me by informing me whether these are the cases in which the parties have agreed to the modification of the orders as moved for by the corporation.

Zecker vs. Tieman.—I am again compelled to return the papers in this case. It appears that a Referee was appointed to take the testimony of the judgment debtor on this motion. I do not find that the Referee has certified to any of the testimony, nor does it even appear that any proceedings have been had before him. The testimony as presented is in a very irregular and unsatisfactory shape, and until it has been in some way certified to or authenticated by the Referee, I must decline to appoint a Receiver.

In the matter of the petition of Mary E. Earle; In the matter of sixteen other petitioners.—In consequence of the decision of the General Term of this court in the matter of Penguet, 5 How., p. 434, I am constrained to deny the relief asked for by the petitioners. At the same time I do not assent to the construction placed upon the act of 1873 by the General Term in the Penguet case, and if the question were res nova I should adopt the views advanced by the petitioners' counsel. The motion to vacate the assessments are denied.

Leverick vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment for the plaintiffs in accordance with the within memorandum. Findings to be settled on two days' notice. Opinion.

Carroll vs. Carroll.—When I filed my memorandum some weeks ago refusing to grant the relief asked for in this case, all the facts were not before me, and I was of the opinion that there were circumstances which seemed to justify a suspicion that the application was collusion. Having subsequently heard counsel and examined the testimony of the plaintiff, I deem the fact of the nullity of the marriage sufficiently established, and as there is no reason for suspecting that the plaintiff, &c., is not acting in entire good faith, I shall now confirm the report of the Referee and allow a decree to be entered annulling the marriage between the parties.

By Judge Barrett.

Lena vs. Lena.—I entirely agree with the suggestions contained in Mr. Fellows' memorandum, and desire that the same be filed as expressing the reasons which actuated me in granting the decree. The report must be confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

United States Rolling Stock Company vs. Erie and Pacific Dispatch.—Motion granted, and cause referred to John N. Lewis, Esq., to hear and determine.

Anthony vs. Bearup.—The denial of the sale and delivery of the goods being on information and belief, and not a specific denial or denial of knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief, is, as I said on the motion to change the venue, bad. The sale and delivery are therefore admitted, and the only issue is as to ratification after defendant attained her majority, nor can it be tried in an hour. Motion granted.

French vs. Merchant.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of motion.

Johnson vs. Manning.—I think Mr. Drake's request, except as to costs of two motions, (but $10 should be allowed,) is reasonable, and consequently Mr. Boardman is allowed to withdraw his stipulation, and the original order of reference (as suggested in his letter) stands.

Maritime Bank of the Dominion of Canada vs. Moffit.—Wayland vs. Tysen, 45 N. Y., 281, and Thompson vs. The Erie R. R. Co. ib., p. 468, are direct authorities for the denial of this motion. The remedy is the short calendar. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Niven vs. Niven.—The defendant has been guilty of gross laches on the reference, and such reference should only be opened on terms sufficient to compensate the plaintiff and her counsel. The defendant must pay the Referee's fees, $25, and $50 to plaintiff's counsel, and stipulate to proceed before the Referee de die in diem until the reference is closed, and also to pay daily the full fee for the Referee for each sitting. If these sums are not paid within five days, and the stipulation given, this branch of the motion is denied. As to the trial of the case, the plaintiff has been guilty of laches, and her complaint must be dismissed unless she notices the case for the June term and places it upon the Special Term calendar for that month.

Weld vs. Miller.—Complaint dismissed, with costs, but without affirmative relief, unless plaintiff shall place the cause on the June Circuit and notice same for trial thereat. The affidavits show that the neglect was not unreasonable, and no terms should be imposed. If defendant desires affirmative relief, he must become an actor and bring the cause to trial himself.

Mills vs. Creamer.—The attorney swears that the fault, if any, of putting in the demurrer was his own, and that it was done in good faith. The answer, if true, is good, and it is verified. There is also an affidavit of merits. Under such circumstances, I ought not to try the case on the plaintiff's very strong affidavits. But the terms should be strict. The answer may stand on defendant's paying costs before notice, $10 costs of motion for judgment, and $10 costs of this motion, within two days, and stipulating within like time to take short notice of trial for May Special Term, and that cause be placed on the calendar for that term, and be tried if reached.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Donohue.

The Germania Bank of New-York vs. Shafer, impleaded, &c.—Case settled.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Larremore.

Platt, Assignee, &c., vs. Van Name et al.—An allowance of two per cent. granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Rawlinson vs. Cody et al.—Findings and decree granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Hyatt vs. Crawford et al.—The warrant of attachment must be set aside upon the ground that it does not appear that a cause of action is made out by the papers for the issuing of the warrant.

Hale vs. The Omaha National Bank.—A Referee must be appointed. Let William H. Leonard, Esq., be such Referee by order duly entered on notice.

Orders Granted.—Negus et al. vs. Moore et al.; Daly vs. Byrne, No. 1; Daly vs. Byrne, No. 2; Hyatt vs. Crawford et al.; Odell vs. Keller et al.

Arthur Walker vs. Catharine Walker.—Reference ordered.

Parsons et al vs. Sutter et al.—Remittitur filed.

Bell, Executrix, &c., vs. Spotts et al.—Undertaking on appeal approved.

The Sixth Avenue Railroad Company vs. The Gilbert Elevated Railroad.—Order settled.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The following cases were heard in the United States Supreme Court today:

No. 219.—*Steam Ferry-boat America vs. The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This suit was brought by the railroad company as owners of the steam-tug Fairfield, against the ferry-boat belonging to the Union Ferry Company, to recover damages for injuries sustained by their tug in a collision between the boats in the East River, Nov. 13, 1866. The bows of the boats came together, and the tug was so injured that she sunk on reaching the wharf. The District Court found that the America was guilty of no fault; that the collision occurred through the mistake of the Fairfield, in porting and attempting to cross the bows of the America when she had no right to do so. On appeal to the Circuit Court it was there held that the America was at fault in not having a proper look-out, and, in manœuvring to enter her slip, the court taking the view that in crossing the river it was necessary for her, after heading up stream against the tide, to go above her slip, and then port her helm and swing into it, and that by failing to do this she contributed to the accident. The decree was reversed, and the libel dismissed. In this court the parties rely respectively upon the opinion of one of the courts in their favor. As stated above, the facts as developed in the evidence are very obscure.

No. 221.—*City of St. Louis vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This suit, formerly in the name of the City of Carondelet, that city being merged in the City of St. Louis, now in the name of the latter city, was for a tract of land of about seventeen hundred acres, known as Jefferson Barracks, claimed as a portion of the commons of Carondelet. The Government does not deny that the land is within those commons, as confirmed by the act of 1812, but it is claimed that title is in the United States by reservation declared, in 1855, by the Secretary of the Interior, to have been made by implication in the act of confirmation. Also by deed from Carondelet in 1854, the consideration for which was the revocation by the Land Department of an order for resurvey, limiting the commons of the claimant. It is insisted that the commons include now 1,000 acres more than originally belonged to them, and more than the United States were under any obligation to concede. The Court of Claims held that the action of the Land Department was authorized and conclusive as against the city, and that the deed of 1854 was for a valuable consideration, being made in the settlement of a doubtful title, and to secure an advantage to Carondelet. These conclusions of law are assigned as error here.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 28.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were handed down: Order reversed, with costs.—Spears vs. Matthews. Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.—Crosby vs. Craft; order of this court so far modified as to direct that the costs heretofore incurred in this court and in the court below be subject to the direction of the Supreme Court upon the final hearing in that court—People ex rel. Mott vs. Board of Supervisors. Judgment affirmed, with costs—Voorhis vs. Olmstead, in re Morgan vs. Morgan, (three cases,) the Tradesmen's Bank vs. McFeeley, Frawley vs. Flushing, &c., Railroad. Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event—Watson vs. Brennan and Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Franklin Fire Insurance Company. Appeals of both parties dismissed, with costs—Dinsmore vs. Adams. Appeal dismissed, with costs—Chambias vs. Butterfield. Order affirmed, with costs—Person vs. Pardee, Hotchkiss vs. Platt, and People ex rel. White vs. Burroughs.

The following cases were heard: No. 83—Blair vs. Erie Railway; argued by E. C. Sprague for appellant, George B. Bradley for respondent. No. 84—Godfrey vs. Moser; argued by Joseph R. Flanders and John A. Godfrey for appellant, and by William Fullerton for respondent. No. 178—Bell vs. Harrison; exchanged for No. 94 on the day calendar and submitted. No. 91—Wells vs. Miller; submitted for appellant; argued by J. McGuire for respondent. No. 155—The Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company vs. Bachman; argued by A. Perry for appellant, H. N. Griffith for respondent. No. 168—The National Bank of Newburg vs. Smith; submitted for appellant; S. Hand for respondent. A recess was then taken to Monday, May 22.

COURT NOTES.

John J. Coady sued the Erie Railway Company to recover $10,000 for being put off a train. A jury in Part II. of the Superior Court yesterday gave him a verdict for fifty cents.

Suit was begun yesterday, in the United States District Court, by the Government against Shephard Gandy, J. Roberts, and Francis Skiddy, (Shephard Gandy & Co.,) to recover $5,000 alleged duties due on warehouse bonds.

Chief Justice Daly, in the Special Term of the Common Pleas, yesterday dismissed the complaint in the Trieste-Homans divorce case, in which the plaintiff sought to be relieved from the consequences of the ceremony performed by Police Justice Otterbourg, at the Essex Market Police Court, on Jan. 7.

In the case of Bernard Uhlman vs. Collector Arthur, in the United States Circuit Court, to recover alleged excessive duties paid on manufactures of silks, the jury returned a verdict, yesterday, for the defendant. Assistant District Attorney Tremain for the defense; Stanley, Brown & Clarke for the plaintiffs.

Charles E. Strong, Receiver of the Atlantic National Bank of New-York, yesterday recovered verdicts in the United States District Court against Joseph T. Sanger for $16,496 94, and George P. Nelson and others, Executors of the estate of William Nelson, for $2,339 94, assessment levied upon them as stockholders in the bank.

In the suit of Daniel Kalebar against the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, the jury in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday gave the plaintiff a verdict for $900. He sued for $5,000 statutory damages for the death of his son, aged seven years, who was killed by being run over by one of the defendant's cars.

An alternative mandamus was granted by Judge Barrett against William F. Coffee yesterday, requiring him to surrender the books, papers, registers, contracts, records, and the seal of the Manhattan Telegraph Company. Coffee had been Secretary of the company, and had resigned his position, but refused to deliver up the books, &c., to his successor.

George C. Morser, a notorious pickpocket, whose real name is Charles J. Edwards, was fully committed for trial at the Tombs yesterday for robbing Mr. J. Brown, of the Stevens House, of $33 in gold while the latter was riding in a West street car. As Mr. Brown was going to Europe, the papers in the case were sent direct to the District Attorney.

The injunction order obtained against the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company was modified by Judge Speir yesterday, so far as to permit the company's officers to put down the stone and iron foundations for the pillars on Sixth avenue, wherever the pits had been dug and the materials were on the ground, on condition that they fill up the other pits.

Judge Speir in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday listened to the arguments of counsel in the litigation between the Police and Health Departments, on the motion to show cause why the Police should not be permitted to occupy the first floor of the building at No. 301 Mott street, used by the vaccinating corps of the Health Department. Decision was reserved.

The case of William Meyers against Daniel Shiffen and others was tried before Judge Van Vorst in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. The action is to foreclose a mortgage of $50,000, and the defense is usury, it being alleged that the plaintiff, before the mortgage was made, arranged it so as to have it sold to him at a discount of $3,000. This was during the 1873 panic, while money was scarce.

John J. Collier, of No. 137 Maiden lane, the cotton speculator, and John Savage, the sampler, an account of whose arrest by Detective Kerns of the First Precinct, was fully published in THE TIMES yesterday, were arraigned before Justice Bixby at the Tombs yesterday for stealing six bales of cotton, valued at $650, from the warehouse of Mr. James Walsh, in De Peyster street. After a preliminary examination was had, the prisoners were remanded to the New street station until to-day.

The case of Bamberg and others against Meyer was tried before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., yesterday. The action was to recover $1,332 26 for laces furnished the defendant, on order, from Nottingham, England. The laces were by the contract to be of three qualities. By a mistake, however, the plaintiffs telegraphed that they would not be able to furnish the first quality ordered in time. They did so, however. The defendant alleged that the contract had been canceled. The jury found for the plaintiffs.

Considerable time was occupied yesterday in the Surrogate's Court in the matter of the estate of the late Capt. Arthur Champion, involving the question of the jurisdiction of the court. Sailing from this City he usually spent the interim between the voyages in Brooklyn. His wife usually accompanied him, but remained in Brooklyn during his last voyage, he dying in England. The question of jurisdiction is raised preliminary to a contest of the will. Decision was reserved by Surrogate Calvin.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday James Wilson, of No. 224 Forsyth street, a suspicious character, in whose possession burglar's tools were found; Thomas F. Hogan, charged with stealing a quantity of harness from the store of Herkness Boyd, No. 95 Grand street, and Peter Tully, a butcher, of No. 267 West Twenty-fifth street, charged with stealing a hand-cart and barrel of flour, the property of Scholes Brothers, No. 370 Ninth avenue, were sentenced by Judge Sutherland to six months in the Penitentiary.

Judge Lawrence, in the General Term Room of the Supreme Court, yesterday listened to the summing up in the case of Mitchell vs. Reed. The action has already been heard in the Court of Appeals, and referred to the division of the Hoffman House property. The parties were partners in conducting the hotel, but the defendant, prior to the termination of the partnership, took a lease of the premises in his own name, and the present action is brought by the plaintiff to have a decree declaring that the lease inured for the benefit of both himself and the defendant and to have an accounting.

On Jan. 21 Agnes Brady, of No. 23 Seventh avenue, was robbed of some valuable jewelry which was in a trunk in her apartment. John H. McCord, a servant residing at No. 154 Elizabeth street, who was the only one having access to the room, disappeared mysteriously immediately after the goods were missed, which led the lady to suspect him. Upon being arrested yesterday by Officer Bush, of the Ninth Precinct, McCord confessed that he had sold the jewelry to a dealer in Chatham street. Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court, committed him in default of $1,000 bail.

Francis Moore, a well-known Philadelphia criminal, committed a burglary in that city, and fled to New-York. He was arrested in this City by Detective Wood, of the Fourth Precinct, and held to await the action of the authorities in Philadelphia. Detective Levy, of the latter city, arrived in New-York yesterday with the warrant from Gov. Tilden for the extradition of the fugitive, and presented his credentials to Chief Clerk Clark, of the District Attorney's Office, who went before Judge Sutherland and had the fugitive transferred to the custody of the authorities of Pennsylvania. Detective Levy left immediately with the prisoner for Philadelphia.

While Officer Leddy, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was patroling East Ninth street, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, he noticed two men loitering in front of the premises No. 207, used as a storehouse for clothing and other materials, and soon afterward detected them in the act of descending the basement steps. Upon approaching them, they attempted to escape, but were captured. The officer afterward searched the area of the premises and found a "jimmy" lying on the steps. At the Essex Market Police Court the prisoners were committed in default of $1,000 bail each, to answer for carrying burglars' tools.

James A. Kay, of No. 398 Eighth avenue, and George M. Smith, having succeeded in obtaining a number of policy tickets last week, made a complaint to the Police authorities. Upon the evidence obtained five detectives were sent to arrest the following dealers: Frank Sells, of No. 2 Second avenue; Henry Roberts, of No. 78 Ninth avenue; Jacob Brown, of No. 356 West Thirty-eighth street; Michael Shay, of No. 83 Houston street; Edward Hawley, of No. 345 West Forty-ninth street; George Disbrow, of No. 87 Greene street, and William Webb, of No. 522 Sixth avenue. At the Washington Police Court yesterday the prisoners were admitted to $1,000 bail each to answer.

Judge Donohue and a jury, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, yesterday tried the case of the National Bank of Fairhaven, Conn., against the Phœnix Warehousing Company. The suit was on six notes amounting to about $14,000 and interest, which were made out to the order of the Architectural Iron Works of this City. The case came back for trial from the Court of Appeals on the question as to whether the notes were discounted here or in Connecticut. The question was rather serious, since by the laws of Connecticut banks of that State are restrained from doing business in other States. As a matter of fact it was discovered that the discounting was done in Connecticut, and the court directed a verdict for the plaintiffs for $18,109 79.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 Western Union... 65⅜ | 20 N. Y. C. & Hud...111⅞
2300 do......... 65¼ | 20 N. J. Central.... 97⅜
900 do.......s3. 65⅛ | 100 Han. & St. Jo..... 14¼
1200 do.......b3. 65¾ | 300 do.......... 14⅜
100 do.......c. 65¼ | 300 do.......... 14
1700 do......... 65⅛ | 20 do.......... 13¾
500 do......... 65¼ | 100 North-western.c. 39¼
200 Pacific Mail...... 19⅞ | 100 do.......... 39⅛
300 do......... 19¾ | 100 do.......... 39¼
1000 do......... 19⅝ | 200 St. Paul......... 38
700 do......... 19½ | 500 do.......... 37⅞
1800 do......... 19⅝ | 200 do.......s3. 38
1100 do......... 19¾ | 200 do.......s3. 38⅛
200 do.......s30. 19⅝ | 200 St. Paul Pref..... 63⅞
200 do......... 19¾ | 100 do........c. 64
1400 do......... 19⅞ | 100 do.......... 64
300 Erie Railway...... 15½ | 100 do........s3. 64
700 do......... 15⅜ | 600 D., L. & W...s60.108⅜
1600 do......... 15¼ | 200 do.......s3.108½
2100 do......... 15⅛ | 200 do.......... 108⅝
500 do.......s3. 15⅛ | 700 Ohio & Miss..... 15⅞
200 do.......b3. 15¼ | 50 do.......... 15⅝
100 Lake Shore.....c. 55¼ | 100 do.......... 15⅞
500 do.......s3. 55¼ | 100 do........c. 15⅞
300 do......... 55⅜ | 100 do.......s10. 15⅞
800 do......... 55¼ | 500 Mich. Central..... 52
500 do.......s3. 55⅛ | 100 do.......... 51⅞
50 do......... 55⅛ | 100 do.......... 51¾
100 do......... 55¼ | 200 do.......b3. 51⅞
700 do......... 55¼ | 200 Union Pacific..... 64⅛
300 do.......b3. 55⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.......12.121⅝ | $5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.......118⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......12.118⅛ | 25,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.......b3.119
35,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.......119 | 20,000 U. S. 5s, 1881, R.......12.117½
10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67.......s3.121⅜ | 1,000 do.......117⅝
50,000 do.......b.c.121 | 3,500 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, new...12.119

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 N. W. C. C. G. 91⅝ | 156 Amer. Ex....b.c. 62
4,000 do......a. 91½ | 100 Chi. & N.W.b.c.c. 39⅜
1,000 N J.Cen.1st.n.111¾ | 200 do.......s3. 39¼
1,000 C.F.& M.1st.c. 86 | 200 do.......c. 39¼
2,000 do...b. c.c. 85 | 400 do.......... 39¼
2,000 N.Y. C.6s,'83.106 | 100 C.&N.W. Pf.b.c.c. 59
1,000 Cen.Pac. G.bs.106⅝ | 5 Erie Railw'y.b.c. 15½
20,000 do.......106¾ | 300 do.......b3. 15⅛
2,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, Cal.& O.b'nch. 92 | 200 do.......... 15⅛
 | 2200 do.......s3. 15
25,000 Un. Pac. 1st..104½ | 2400 do.......... 15
5,000 do.......104⅝ | 900 do.......s3. 14⅞
4,000 Un.P.S.F..b. c. 92 | 200 do.......... 14⅞
1,000 M.& S.P.C.S.F. 88¾ | 700 do.......s3. 14¾
1,000 A. & T. H.1st.106 | 600 do.......... 14¾
1,000 A.& T.H.2d Pf. 91½ | 900 do.......... 14⅝
2,000 Gt.W. 1st.'88. 89 | 1200 do.......... 14½
1,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 63 | 200 do.......... 14⅜
2,000 M.,K.& T. C. S. F., ex coupon. 61¼ | 2100 do.......... 14¼
 | 600 do.......... 14⅜
10,000 C.&M.C.S.F.b.c. 99 | 600 do.......... 14½
1,000 H.&S.J.8s.cb.c. 77½ | 200 do.......s3. 14⅜
1,000 D.L.&W2d.b.c.107 | 400 do.......c. 14⅜
8 Am. Ex. Bk.ex div.110¼ | 300 do.......... 14½
20 Bank of Republic. 75 | 200 do.......... 14⅝
100 Mar. L & M. C. r. f. 7¼ | 700 do.......... 14½
900 Mich. Cent..b. c. 51¾ | 300 Cen.R.of N. J.b. c. 98
200 do.......s3. 51¾ | 200 do.......b3. 98
100 do......... 52 | 30 do.......opg. 98¼
200 Ill. Central........ 96¾ | 100 do.......s3. 97¾
10 Del.& H.Can.b. c.114½ | 26 do.......... 97⅜
100 do.....opg.114½ | 200 L. S. & M. So..b. c. 55⅝
40 do.....opg.115 | 100 do.......c. 55⅜
100 do.......s3.114½ | 100 do.......b3. 55⅜
30 do......... 114 | 500 do.......s3. 55¼
10 do......... 114½ | 2100 do.......... 55¼
85 do.....opg.114½ | 1900 do.......s3. 55⅛
200 West.U.Tel.b. c.c. 65¼ | 2600 do.......... 55⅛
300 do.......b3. 65⅜ | 100 do.......b3. 55¼
500 do......... 65⅜ | 300 do.......... 55¼
100 do.......c. 65⅜ | 700 do.......... 55⅛
1500 do.......s3. 65¼ | 800 do.......... 55¼
400 do......... 75¼ | 200 do.......b3. 55⅜
1200 do.......s3. 65⅜ | 300 Chi. & R.I.b. c.s3.103¾
800 do......... 65⅛ | 900 C.,M.&S.P.b.c.s3. 37⅞
100 do.......c. 65 | 700 do.......... 37¾
850 do......... 65 | 300 do.......... 37⅞
200 do.......s5. 65 | 300 do.......b3. 38
500 do.......s3. 65 | 300 do.......... 38
500 do......... 65⅛ | 200 C.M.&S.P.Pf.b.c.s3 64
400 do......... 65¼ | 100 do.......... 64
200 do......... 65⅛ | 100 New-Jer'y.b. c.s3.136
200 do.......s3. 65¼ | 200 Del., L. & W.b. c.108¾
200 do.......b3. 65⅜ | 200 do.......... 109
100 do......... 65⅜ | 200 do.......... 109¼
100 W. F. Ex.......b30. 87 | 200 do.......... 109⅜
700 P. M. S. S. Co.b. c. 19⅞ | 500 do.......... 109½
200 do......... 19¾ | 200 do.......... 109½
100 do......... 19⅞ | 100 do.......... 109⅝
800 do......... 20 | 55 Mor. & Essex.... 102
800 do.......b3. 20 | 200 do.......b. c.102¼
300 do......... 19⅞ | 50 P.,Ft.W. & C. gtd.102
600 do.......c. 19¾ | 100 St.L.,K.C.&N.b. c. 5½
500 do......... 19⅝ | 100 H.& St.Jo.b.c.b60. 14
400 do......... 19¾ | 100 do.......... 14
200 do.......s3. 19¾ | 300 do.......... 13¾
200 do......... 19⅞ | 300 do.......b3. 13⅞
1000 do......... 20 | 1000 Ohio & M...b. c. 15⅞
200 do......... 20⅛ | 100 do.......... 15¾
200 do......... 20⅛ | 100 do.......... 15⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$9,000 U.S. 5s, C.,'81.119 | 100 St. Paul Pref..... 64
10,000 H. & St. Jo 8s, Con.......s3. 77 | 100 Lake Shore...s3. 55¼
 | 800 do.......... 55¼
6,000 N. W. Con.b3.103¾ | 500 do.......s3. 55⅛
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d... 64 | 500 do.......... 55⅛
200 Un. M. Co. Tenn.. 1⅝ | 200 do.......... 55
500 do.......s3. 1⅝ | 2100 do.......... 55
700 West'n Union...... 65¼ | 1200 do.......s3. 54⅞
10 do......... 65 | 1800 do.......... 55
400 do.......s3. 65⅛ | 400 do.......s3. 55
100 do......... 65¼ | 100 do.......b3. 55
100 do......... 65¼ | 500 do.......... 54⅞
100 do......... 65⅛ | 100 do.......s3. 54¾
300 Pacific Mail...s3. 20⅛ | 500 do.......... 54¾
300 do.......s3. 20 | 50 do.......... 55
400 do......... 20⅛ | 700 do.......... 54¾
100 Erie Railway..... 14½ | 100 do.......... 54¾
100 do......... 14⅝ | 100 do.......b3. 54¾
300 do......... 14¼ | 100 do.......s3. 54¾
500 do......... 14¼ | 100 do.......... 54⅝
900 do......... 14⅛ | 700 do.......... 54¾
500 do.......s3. 14 | 100 do.......... 54⅞
2300 do......... 14 | 100 Union Pacific..... 64⅜
1750 do......... 13⅞ | 200 Del., Lack. & W.... 110
1700 do......... 13¾ | 100 do.......... 109⅞
500 do.......s3. 13¾ | 500 do.......... 110
1300 do......... 13⅞ | 400 do.......... 110¼
100 do.......b3. 13⅞ | 100 do.......s3. 110¼
1400 do......... 13¾ | 200 do.......s3. 110
100 do......... 13⅞ | 200 do.......s3. 110
500 Mich. Central...... 51⅞ | 300 do.......... 110⅛
400 do......... 51¾ | 100 St. L. & K. C. Pref.. 28
100 do.......b3. 51¾ | 100 Kan. & Texas...... 12
300 St. Paul............ 38 | 100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 112¼
1300 do.......s3. 37⅞ | 5 do.......... 112
200 do......... 37⅞ | 100 North-western..c. 39⅛
200 Ohio & Miss....s3. 15¾ | 100 do.......... 39⅛
700 do......... 15⅞ | 100 Ft. Wayne........c.102½
100 Han. & St. Jo.s3. 13½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 M.& Es.7s,'71.106 | 100 C.,M. & St.P....b.c. 38⅛
3,000 Long Dock B 108 | 200 C.,M.& St.P.Pf.b.c 64⅛
1,000 Cent. P. G. B.106¾ | 200 L.S.&M.So.b.c.s3. 54⅞
10,000 H &St.Jo.8s,C. 77 | 400 do.......b3. 55
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d.. 65 | 200 do.......... 55
100 C. C. of Md.b.c.s3. 40½ | 600 do.......... 55
100 Quicksilver..b. c. 16 | 300 do.......... 55
200 Atlantic & Pac.... 18 | 200 do.......s3. 54⅞
200 W. U. Tel......... 65⅜ | 200 do.......s4. 54⅞
140 U. S. Express.b3. 70½ | 300 do.......... 54¾
30 do......b. c. 70½ | 200 do.......... 54⅞
200 Mich. Cen......b. c. 51⅞ | 800 do.......... 54⅞
200 Pac. Mail......b. c. 20⅛ | 500 do.......... 54¾
300 do......... 20⅛ | 500 do.......... 54⅞
400 do......... 20⅛ | 50 D., Lac. &W.b.c.110
100 do.......b3. 20⅛ | 100 do.......s3.110⅛
600 do......... 20⅛ | 200 do.......... 110
200 do......... 20⅛ | 200 Ohio & M..b.c.s3. 15¾
300 do......... 20⅛ | 50 do.......... 16
700 C. & N. W. b.c.s3. 38⅞ | 200 do.......... 15⅞
100 do......... 39 | 17 do.......... 15⅝
500 Erie Railway.b.c. 14 | 300 do.......... 15¾
300 do......... 14⅛ | 200 Cle. & P.guar.b.c. 94¼
300 do......... 14 | 200 H. & St. Jo...b.c. 13¾
300 do......... 14⅛ | 200 Mor. & Es...b. c.102
500 do......... 14¼ | 200 do.......c.102¾
500 do.......s3. 14⅛ | 100 do.......... 102½
800 do......... 14 | 100 do.......... 102¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 U.S.C.5s,'81.119 | 100 St. Paul Pf...s10. 63¾
1,000 Mo. 6s. L. B.105 | 100 do.......... 63¾
22,000 Mil. & St. P. Con. S. F..... 88 | 100 do.......... 63⅝
 | 100 do.......s60. 63⅝
20 Del. & Hud..opg. 114½ | 100 Rock Island...... 104
6 do......... 114 | 300 Lake Shore...s3. 54⅝
100 Western Un...b3. 65¼ | 100 do.......... 54⅝
500 do.......s3. 65⅛ | 100 do.......s3. 54¾
1000 do......... 65⅛ | 2400 do.......... 54⅝
3800 do.......s3. 65 | 400 do.......s3. 54⅝
100 do.......b3. 65⅛ | 1000 do.......b3. 54⅝
1600 do......... 65 | 200 do.......... 54¾
100 do.......s4. 65 | 300 do.......s3. 54⅝
500 do......... 65⅛ | 100 do.......s5. 54⅝
800 do.......s3. 65 | 1200 do.......... 54⅝
200 Union Mining..... 1½ | 100 do.......s3. 54⅝
60 U. S. Express... 70¼ | 300 do.......b3. 54¾
400 Erie Railway.... 13⅞ | 200 Del., Lack. & W...109½
600 do......... 14 | 200 Ohio & Miss...... 15⅝
300 Mich. Central.... 51⅝ | 400 do.......... 15¼
100 do......... 51¾ | 100 do.......s3. 15½
100 Pac. Mail........ 20¼ | 100 North-western... 38⅞
100 do.......b3. 20¼ | 700 do.......s3. 38¾
100 do......... 20¼ | 100 do.......... 38⅝
200 do......... 20¼ | 100 do.......... 38¾
800 St. Paul......... 37⅞ | 100 do.......... 38⅛
200 do......... 37⅞ | 200 do.......... 38¼
800 do......... 37⅞ | 500 do.......... 38
100 do......... 37⅞ | 500 do.......... 38¼
100 Chic. & Alton.s30. 96 | 500 do.......... 38⅜
100 do......... 97

FRIDAY, April 28—P. M.

There was a decided improvement in the business on the Stock Exchange to-day, the transactions aggregating 147,000 shares, against 76,000 yesterday, but the increase in the business failed to bring with it any corresponding improvement in the tone of speculation. On the contrary, the bearish feeling was, if possible, more marked than ever, and prices generally exhibited a declining tendency. The recent action of the New-York Central in withdrawing from the contract entered into by the leading trunk lines in March last, has aroused, as it was natural it should, a fierce spirit of opposition in the other roads that desired to adhere to the compact, and it was confidently asserted to-day that these latter had signified their intention to retaliate by cutting down passenger rates, with a view to making the struggle, which they consider inevitable, short, sharp, and decisive. The decline in the principal railroad stocks was mainly attributable to this report. The serious break in Erie was due to the circulation of what purported to be dispatches from London, announcing that the Dundee Committee had submitted a report favoring the vigorous prosecution of foreclosure proceedings against the road. Of the total transactions, Erie figured for 37,600 shares, Lake Shore for 35,700, Western Union for 25,500, and Pacific Mail for 15,800. Lake Shore declined from 55⅜ to 54, the decline being assisted, outside of the causes already mentioned, by renewed rumors in regard to the critical condition of Commodore Vanderbilt's health. Western Union showed remarkable firmness in view of the reduction in rates officially announced by the rival telegraph company, the price yielding only ½ per cent. The course of this stock during the past few weeks has been much of a puzzle to speculators; but the impression now generally prevails that the bears in the stock have adopted the policy of "making haste slowly," and are content to see the price sag away gradually. Pacific Mail was strong and weak by turns, at one time touching 20⅝ and again 19½, closing at 20¼. Erie opened at 15½, whence it declined, with occasional fluctuations, to 13¾, with closing sales at an advance of only ¼ ₱ cent. from the lowest point. The Granger stock—St. Paul and Northwestern—were weak and lower. Hannibal and St. Joseph common continues on its downward course and seems emulous to join the rather exclusive, but, perhaps, not highly respectable, company of Erie, C., C. and I. C., Toledo and Wabash, and stocks of that ilk. The price to-day fell from 14⅜ to 13½. Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western in the early dealings seemed at one period to have entirely recovered from the recent depression and made a smart improvement, but later declined. New-Jersey Central, on the contrary, advanced and was firm to the close.

The rate for call loans for the first time for some days past reached 5 ₱ cent. this afternoon. The business early in the day was at 3@4 ₱ cent., and at the close at the latter figure. The advance in rates is explained by the payment into the Treasury of $3,940,000 legal tenders and national bank notes on account of the gold purchased from the Government yesterday. Nearly as much more currency will probably be paid into the Treasury on this account before any disbursements are made to Alabama claimants, so that a temporarily higher standard of rates is not surprising. There was a moderate business in discounts, the rates for prime names remaining as last quoted. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $600,000. The amount of new national bank notes issued during the month is $284,215, calling for a retirement of $227,372 legal-tender notes. The amount of the latter now outstanding is $370,527,876.

The foreign advices reported the London market for consols and United States bonds firm, but the speculation in Erie was downward, the common falling from 14⅛@14¼ to 12½@13, and the preferred to 21, as against 23 at the close yesterday. Consols closed at 95⅜@95½, both for money and the account: United States Old 1865s at 103⅝, 1867s at 109⅝, 10-40s at 107¼, and new 5s at 106¼. Several failures attended the fortnightly settlements on the Stock Exchange, which were made to-day.

The Sterling Exchange market was firm on a small business for to-morrow's packet. Sales were made at $4 87@$4 87½ for 60-days bills and at $4 89¼@$4 89½ for demand.

The Gold Room was excited shortly after the opening by vague rumors of impending disaster in the Bonanza specialties and a panic on the San Francisco Stock Exchange, and there was an advance in the price from 112⅝ to 112⅞. The opening quotations for mining stocks received here about 2 o'clock did not bear out the extravagant stories set afloat, although some shares showed a further decline from the lowest point of yesterday of 1@3 ₱ cent. This news had a dampening effect on the upward movement in gold, and the late dealings were chiefly at 112¾ and without excitement. The supply of cash gold was larger than yesterday, and loans were made flat to 4 ₱ cent. interest for carrying. The specie engagements for Europe to-morrow are reported at $250,000. The May interest comes out of the Treasury slowly, but with the arrival of steamers from Europe, now about due, having coupons on board, there will be a sensible increase in the disbursements. The Sub-Treasury to-day paid out $18,600 silver in exchange for fractional currency to applicants here, and $36,000 on drafts from Washington.

Government bonds were quiet, but with the firmness of the London market and the advance in gold here there was no difficulty in obtaining full prices. The disbursement of the May interest will naturally cause a demand for bonds for reinvestment, partly for home account and from holders abroad. There was a small business in railroad bonds, but the market ruled firm and prices were well sustained. There were no transactions in State bonds. Bank shares sold at 75 for Republic and at 110¼ for American Exchange, the later ex dividend.

The imports of dry goods at this port for the week ending to-day were $1,183,974, and the amount marketed $1,445,997. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1 were $36,671,399 and the total amount marketed $36,702,351.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1876.

Gold receipts	$312,224 30
Gold payments	802,859 40
Gold balance	52,819,371 54
Currency receipts	347,829 40
Currency payments	775,192 58
Currency balance	36,032,029 41
Customs	196,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 28.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	112½	112⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118¾	118⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121¼	121¼
Bills on London	$4 87@$4 87½	$4 87@$4 87½
New-York Central	112¼	112½
Rock Island	103¾	104
Pacific Mail	19⅞	20¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	38	37⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	63⅝	63¾
Lake Shore	55⅜	54¾
Chicago and North-western	39⅜	38¾
Chicago and North-western pref	59	58¼
Western Union	65½	65⅛
Union Pacific	64	64½
Toledo and Wabash	2⅞	2⅞
Del., Lackawanna and Western	108¼	109½
New-Jersey Central	97½	99
Panama	130	129
Erie	15½	14
Ohio and Mississippi	16	15½
C., C. and Ind. Central	4¾	4¾
Harlem	138½	138½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	14⅜	13¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	24	24
Michigan Central	52	51¾
Illinois Central	97½	96¾
Missouri Pacific	14	14

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	112½	112¼	120
Erie	15½	13¾	37,650
Lake Shore	55⅜	54⅝	35,700
North-western	39⅜	38	5,800
North-western Pref	59	58¼	100
Rock Island	104	103¾	400
Fort Wayne	102½	102½	150
Milwaukee & St. Paul	38⅛	37⅝	7,400
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	64⅛	63⅝	1,500
Pittsburg	94¼	94¼	200
Del., Lack. & Western	110¼	108½	5,850
New-Jersey Central	99	97⅜	776
Michigan Central	52	51¾	3,700
Illinois Central	96¾	96¾	200
Union Pacific	64½	64⅛	350
Chicago & Alton	97	97	200
Hannibal & St. Joseph	14⅜	13½	1,900
Ohio & Mississippi	16	15½	4,900
Western Union	65⅜	65	25,550
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	18	18	200
Pacific Mail	20⅝	19½	15,800
Quicksilver	16	16	100
Consolidation Coal	40½	40½	100
Kansas & Texas	12	12	100
Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	87	86¾	100
American Express	62	62	210
United States Express	70½	70	230
St. L., K. C. & N.	5½	5½	100
St. L., K. C. & N. Pref	28	28	100
Union Mining	1⅝	1½	900
Total sales			147,146

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	126½	127
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121⅝	121¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122½	122¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	114⅝	115
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121¼	121½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121¼	121⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	122⅝	123
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122⅝	123
United States 10-40s, registered	118⅛	118¼
United States 10-40s, coupons	118¾	119
United States 5s, 1881, registered	117½	117⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118⅞	119

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $852,000 for interest and $12,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$33,839,000
Gold balances	1,966,134
Currency balances	2,217,031

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$63,112,071
Currency balances	3,811,056
Gold exchanges	6,229,966
Gold balances	962,089

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	33	Han.&St.Jo., due '87	103½
Alabama 5s, 1886	33	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	104⅝
Alabama 8s, 1886	33	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	104⅝
Alabama 8s, 1888	33	N.C.6s, old, Jan.& Ju.	15
Ark. 6s, Funded	34	N. C. 6s, April & Oct.	15
Ark. 7s, L.R.&F.S.Is.	11	N.C.6s, N.C.R., J.&J.	60
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R.	11	N.C.6s, N.C.R., A.& O	60
Ar. 7s, L.R.P.B.&NO.	11	N.C.6s, NCR.c.o.J&J	45
Ark. 7s, M.O.& R.R.	11	N.C.6s, NCR.c.o.A&O	45
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cent.	11	N.C.6s, Fund.Act, '66.	11
Connecticut 6s	110	N.C.6s, Fund.Act, '68.	7½
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	103½	N.C.6s, N.Bds.J.&J.	7
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	103½	N.C.6s, N.bds, A.& O.	7
Illinois War Loan	103	N.C.6s, Sp'l Tax, cl.1.	2⅞
Kentucky 6s	103	Ohio 6s, 1881	107
Louisiana 6s	45	Ohio 6s, 1886	111
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.	45	South Carolina 6s	34
La. 6s, new F. D.	45	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	33
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	45	S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	33
La. 6s, Levee bds.	45	S.C.6s, Fund.Act, '66.	33
La. 8s, Levee bds.	42	S.C.6s, L.C. '89, J.&J.	33
La. 8s, L. B. of 1875	45	S.C.6s, L.C.'89, A.&O.	33
Michigan 6s, 1878-9	103	S. C. 7s, of 1888	33
Michigan 6s, 1883	107	Tennessee 6s, old	42½
Michigan 7s, 1890	112	Tenn. 6s, new bonds.	40½
Mo. 6s, due in 1876	101¾	Tenn. 6s, N. B. N. S.	40⅝
Mo. 6s, due in 1877	102	Virginia 6s, old	32½
Mo. 6s, due in 1878	102⅞	Va. 6s, Consol bds.	73½
L.B. due '82 to '90, Inc.	104½	Va. 6s, ex mat'd coup.	66¼
Han.&St.Jo., due '76	101¾	Va. 6s, deferred bds.	8⅞
Han.&St.Jo., due '86	103½	Dist. of C. 3.65s, 1924.	68¾

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs.	116	Det., M. & Tol. bds.	101½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs.	106¾	Buff. & State L. 7s.	103
Alb. & Sus. 3d bs.	102	Kal. & W. P. 1st	88
B.C.R.&M.1st, 7s, G.	41	Lake S. C. C., 1st	106
C. & Ohio 6s, 1st	32	Lake S. C. R., 1st	104⅝
St. L., J. & C. 1st	101	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902	103½
C.,B.& Q. 8 p. c. 1st	114½	M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.	110
C., R.I. & Pac.1st, 7s	110	N. J. South. 1st, 8s	23
C., R.I.&P.S.f.i.6s, '95	98	N. Y. Cent. 6s, '83	106
C.R. of N.J.1st, new	110¾	N. Y. Cent. 6s, '87	105½
C. R. of N. J. C.	106	N. Y. Cent. 6s, R. E.	103
L. & W. B. C. G.	95	N. Y. Cent. 6s, S.	103
Am. D. & I bs.	99	N. Y. Cent. 7s, '76	101¾
M.& St.P.1st, LaC.D.	100¾	H. R. 7s, 2d, S.F., '85	112
M. & St. P. C.S.F.	88	North Mo. 1st	94¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	106¾	Ohio & M. 2d, C.	69
Chi. & N. W. int.bs.	105½	C. Pac. Gold Bonds	106⅝
Chi. & N.W.cons, bs.	103½	West. Pacific Bds.	98
Chi.& N.W.ext'n.bs.	95	Union Pacific 1st	104½
Chic. & N. W. 1st	103¾	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	100
C. & N. W.cou.G.bs.	91½	Union Pacific S. F.	91½
C. & N. W.reg.G.bs.	91	Pacific of Mo., 1st	90
Chic. & Mil. 1st	101	Pacific of Mo., 2d	76
Del., Lack. & W.2d	106	Pitts., Ft. W.& C.1st	118
Morris & Essex 2d	110	Pitts.Ft.W.& C., 2d	109½
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71	106	Cleve. & P., 4th, S.F.	103⅞
Erie 1st, extended	110	C., C. & I., 1st	46
Erie 2d 7s, '79	101½	C., C. & I., 2d	15
Erie 3d 7s, '83	101	Alt. & T. H., 1st	106
Long Dock bs.	107¼	Alt. & T. H., 2d, Pf.	91½
B.,N.Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	80
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	110	Tol. & Wab., 1st ex.	89½
Han.& St.J.8s, conv.	77	T.&W., 1st, St.L.Div.	67
Cedar F. & M. 1st	86	Tol. & Wab., 2d	63
Mich.So.7 ₱ cent.2d	104	Tol. & Wab., Con.C.	35⅛
M.S.N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c.	109	Gt. Western 1st, '88	88¾
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	107½	Gt. Western 2d, '93	63
Cleve. & Tol., n. bds.	102	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	67
C., P'le & A. n. bds.	103½	West.Un.bds.1900, C.	102½

And the following for City bank shares:

American Exch'ge	110	Mech. & Traders'	130
Butchers'& Drovers'	135	Merchants' Exch'e	95
Commerce	115	Metropolitan	125
Corn Exchange	130	Ninth National	80
First National	200	Republic	75
Fourth National	91	State of New-York	46
Importers'&Traders'	192		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	104	...
City 6s, new	108¼	108⅜
United Companies of New-Jersey	135¾	135⅞
Pennsylvania Railroad	54⅜	54½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	44¼	44⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	58	58⅛
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	18¾	19
Northern Central Railroad	34¾	35
Lehigh Navigation	47¼	47⅜
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	104	104⅛

Messrs. Chase & Atkins, bankers, No. 18 Broad street, will pay the interest coupons of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad first and second mortgages, due May 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven Per Cent. Bonds guaranteed by The Mercantile Trust Company. Capital, $2,000,000. Each of these bonds is secured by a specific mortgage of improved Real Estate, worth at least twice the amount loaned upon it, and the titles, the valuations, and the punctual payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the Company. LOUIS FITZGERALD, President, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

THE GRAIN AND COTTON TRADE.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MARKETS—THE WEATHER FAVORABLE FOR CROP PROSPECTS.

LONDON, April 28.—The grain trade remains dull. Only those markets where deliveries are scanty are firm. English wheat at the leading exchanges is steady, but foreign is about a shilling per quarter lower. Barley and oats at the provincial markets meet with a fair demand and prices are generally maintained. Maize, beans, and peas are either neglected or purchased scantily at sixpence to a shilling per quarter decline. The month of May will not lack a fair supply of foreign grain if the ships due arrive punctually. Nearly 600,000 quarters of wheat, 250,000 quarters of maize and 50,000 quarters of barley are expected. Nineteen ships are due within a week from the Black Sea, the Sea of Azof, and the Danube. The Continental markets are generally firm for wheat, flour, and rye. The latest Paris prices are: Wheat, 49s. 2d., flour, 39s. 5d. In Mark Lane to-day all branches of trade were inactive. Wheat and flour were neglected and lower. Maize was unchanged, but buyers were holding off. Oats entirely lost their late briskness, but were not generally cheaper. Barley was steady, and beans and peas unchanged. The weather has been changeable, but favorable to crop prospects.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—A leading grain circular says with genial rain and vegetation progressing satisfactorily trade, has generally ruled extremely dull. British wheats, supplied in limited quantity, are salable at extreme rates, but foreign wheat continues slightly to decline. There was a small attendance at our market to-day, and with a slow demand for wheat, choice white only maintains Tuesday's quotations, secondary qualities ruling a penny, and all sorts of red a penny or two pence cheaper. Flour is difficult of sale, and is again offering on somewhat lower terms. Corn is in fair request at Tuesday's currencies.

The Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association's circular, in its review of the cotton market for the week ending last night, says cotton has been extremely heavy throughout the week, and though to-day (Thursday) there was rather more steadiness, quotations generally were reduced. American has been very freely offered, and with poor demand prices have declined ⅛d. to ¼d., but there was a rather better inquiry and more steadiness at the close. In sea island business has been rather better, prices remaining steady. In futures business is still limited, and prices of American gave way about ¼d., but recovered 1-16d. to-day.

LONDON, April 28—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 95 7-16 for both money and the account. United States bonds, 1865s, 103⅝. Erie Railway shares, 14¼.

LONDON, April 28—4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 14; do., preferred, 21.

FRANKFORT, April 28.—United States bonds, new 5s, 102.

PARIS, April 28.—Exchange on London, 25f. 22c. for short sight, 5 ₱ cent. Rentes, 106f. 25c. for the account.

LIVERPOOL, April 28—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 6¼d.; Middling Orleans, 6 7-16d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 600 bales, all American. Futures, 1-32d. cheaper; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6⅛d.; do., do., May and June delivery, at 6⅛d.; do., do., July and August delivery, at 6 5-16d. Weekly Cotton Market—Sales of the week, 46,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were taken for export and 3,000 bales for speculation; total stock on hand, 1,021,000 bales, of which 620,000 bales are American; receipts of the week, 81,000 bales, of which 66,000 bales were American; actual export, 8,000 bales; amount of Cotton afloat, 356,000 bales, of which 202,000 bales are American; forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners, 19,000 bales; American sales of the week, 30,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days were 50,000 quarters, of which 41,000 quarters were American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, regular contract, April delivery, at 6 1-32d. Provisions—Lard, 59s. ₱ cwt. for American. Pork, 83s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for prime Mess.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery at 6¼d.; sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery at 6⅜d. Of the sales to-day 5,800 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull and tending down. Cotton—Futures steady; sales of Middling Upland, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, at 6 11-32d.; sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6 5-16d. Provisions—Lard, 58s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for American. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 11¼d.@11½d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, April 28—3:30 P. M.—Spirits of Turpentine, 21s. 9d.@22s. ₱ cwt.

5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum closed at 10½d.@10¾d. ₱ gallon.

5:30 P. M.—Common Rosin, 4s. 9d. Linseed Cake, £10 5s.@£10 10s. ₱ ton.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	9	Hides, No.	460
Bees-wax, pks	6	Hides, bales	113
Cotton, bales	767	Leather, sides	5,700
Cot.-seed Cake, bags	500	Lead, pigs	2,040
Cot.-seed Oil, bbls	55	Oil-cake, pks	1,977
Copper, cakes	162	Pork, pks	1,375
Dried Fruit, pks	6	Beef, pks	464
Eggs, bbls	2,531	Cut-meats, pks	1,573
Flour, bbls	10,596	Lard, pks	830
Wheat, bushels	65,576	Stearine, pks	8
Corn, bushels	51,653	Butter, pks	3,894
Oats, bushels	26,100	Cheese, pks	2,711
Rye bushels	633	Tallow, pks	714
Malt, bushels	8,205	Pea-nuts, bags	536
Beans, bbls	85	Starch, bxs	1,625
Peas, bushels	4,000	Tea, half-chests	41
Corn-meal, bbls	170	Tobacco, hhds	525
Corn-meal, bags	365	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,348
Oat-meal, bbls	50	Whisky, bbls	478
Hemp, bales	10	Wool, bales	30

COTTON—Has been in limited demand for early delivery at unaltered figures....Ordinary quoted at 9 5-16c.; Low Middling at 12 1-16c.@12 5-16c.; Middling at 12⅞c.@13 1-16c. ₱ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,347 bales, (of which 651 bales were on last evening,) including 500 bales to exporters, 805 bales to spinners, and 42 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery, business has been moderately active at somewhat firmer prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 29,700 bales, (of which 11,500 bales were on last evening and 18,200 bales to-day,) with 2,900 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with April options closing at 12 25-32c.@12 13-16c.; May, 12 25-32c.@12 13-16c.; June, 12 21-32c.@13c.; July, 13 5-32c.@13 3-16c.; August, 13 5-16c.@13 11-32c.; September, 13 5-16c.@13 11-32c.; October, 13⅛c.@13⅜c.; November, 13 1-16c.@13 3-32c.; December, 13 1-16c.@13 3-32c. ₱ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 767 bales, and at the shipping ports were 5,079 bales, against 6,332 bales same day last week, and for the whole week 29,208 bales, against 30,086 bales last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,916,943 bales, against 3,304,746 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (six days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 29,164 bales; to the Continent, 17,275 bales; stock in New-York, 194,301 bales; consolidated stock at all the shipping ports, 542,263 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 5-16	9 5-16	9 5-16	9 5-16
Strict Ordinary	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Good Ordinary	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 15-16	10 15-16
Strict Good Ord.	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Low Middling	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Strict Low Mid.	12½	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Middling	12⅞	13	13 1-16	13 1-16
Good Middling	13⅜	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Strict Good Mid.	13¾	13⅞	14	14
Middling Fair	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Fair	15	15⅛	15¼	15¼

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 7-16	Low Middling	11 1-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 9-16	Middling	11 15-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate movement has been reported since our last in State and Western Flour at somewhat easier prices. Export inquiry notably less active, recent free purchases having quite generally supplied the more urgent requirements of buyers....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,750 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $4 75@$5 50; inferior to choice No. 2 at $3@$3 65, mainly at $3 35@$3 60; poor to fancy Superfine and Western at $4 10@$4 65, the latter an extreme, chiefly at $4 30@$4 50; inferior to choice Extra State at $4 85@$5 20, mainly at $5@$5 15; choice to fancy do., $5 20@$5 60, chiefly at $5 25@$5 35; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 25, mainly at $5 50@$6 for the West Indies, and $5@$5 20 for the English markets; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 20, chiefly at $5@$5 17½; fancy do. at $5 20@$5 35; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping, at $4 84@$5 20, for small lots and lines; and trade and Family Extras within the previous range....Included in the sales have been 5,300 bbls. shipping stock, chiefly regular shipping Extras, Minnesota Extras, and City Mills Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour quiet at unchanged prices; sales, 950 bbls....Rye Flour in less request at former prices; sales of 275 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5 10 for good to choice Superfine....Corn-meal moderately sought after at unchanged quotations; sales equal to 675 bbls., including Brandywine at $3 65, delivered.

GRAIN—The Wheat market to-day showed symptoms of improvement, which were more noticeable in the increased call for supplies, particularly on export account, than in the actual alterations in values, though prices ruled firmer. The change for the better, slight as it was, was a very welcome one to the selling interest, and toward the close, the principal holders evinced considerable confidence in the immediate future of the trade....Spring Wheat has been offered with less urgency to-day, and has been quoted stronger in price, in instances 1c. a bushel dearer, with a more active demand noted, chiefly for export, and in good part for the Continent. Winter Wheat has been in moderate request, partly for shipment at about previous prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 239,000 bushels, including prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 29@$1 29½, afloat, and $1 28@$1 28½, in store; choice No. 1 Minnesota do., afloat, reported on private terms, quoted at $1 30; prime No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, at $1 21@$1 21½; do., to arrive soon, at $1 21; prime No. 2 do., Fall inspection, in store, at $1 20, with $1 20¾ subsequently reported bid; No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, at $1 18; Nos. 2 and 3 Milwaukee Spring, mixed, at $1 15; No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, at $1 12@$1 14, chiefly at $1 12@$1 13; No. 3 Chicago Spring, afloat, at $1 10; New-York "no grade" Spring at $1 03, and good White Michigan, in store, at $1 44 ₱ bushel....For forward delivery, no important dealings were reported, buyers and sellers differing widely in their views as to prices....Corn has been less active and quoted a shade lower. The export inquiry has been moderate. Sales have been reported to-day of 49,000 bushels, including New-York Steamer Mixed at 64½c.@64¾c.; New-York "no grade" Mixed at 61c.; New-York "unmerchantable" at 57c.@58c.; ungraded Mixed Western, car lots, at 60c.@66c., and Yellow Jersey and Pennsylvania on private terms. The business was, in good part, in New-York Steamer and "no grade" Mixed....And for forward delivery sales were reported of 10,000 bushels New-York Mixed, May options, at 61c.@61¼c., closing at 61c. ₱ bushel....Rye in moderate demand, partly for export, at, however, irregular prices. Sales have been made of 8,100 bushels Prime Canada, in bond, at 91c., and 1,600 bushels State at 96c. Prime Western, in store, quoted as offered at 85c. ₱ bushel....Barley offered less freely and quoted steadier on a moderate inquiry, with sales reported 9 car-loads of No. 2 Canada at $1 09½. Prime No. 1 Canada, to arrive, in some request, but the bids not satisfactory; quoted at $1 20 asked....Malt and Peas essentially unchanged....Oats have been in better supply and quoted lower, with a somewhat livelier movement reported at the reduced figures. Sales have been reported to-day of 65,000 bushels, including very good White State, in store, at 49c.; good to choice do., car lots, at 48c.@52c.; choice Mixed State, in store, at 46c.; prime No. 2 Chicago, in store, 10,000 bushels, at 41c.; rejected do., afloat, 10,000 bushels, at 41c.; Mixed Western, car-lots, at 39c.@43½c.; New-York No. 2 at 39½c.@42½c., closing at 39½c.@40c.; New-York "rejected" at 38c.@39c. ₱ bushel....Hay, Straw, and Feed quoted as before....Included in the receipts of Bale Hay were 2,000 bales by the river barges. And in the sales were 400 bales for Virginia, 100 bales for Savannah, 100 bales for Fernandina, and 100 bales for Jacksonville....Grass-seeds quiet at former rates....Calcutta Linseed quoted at $1 85, gold, with 2,000 bags per Saturn sold on private terms.

HOPS—Have been in comparatively limited request, and prices have been quoted somewhat nominal for large lots....We quote; New-York State, 12c.@17c., with very choice to fancy quoted higher; Eastern, 10c.@18c.; Wisconsin, 16c.@18c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c.; Californians, 15c.@18c. ₱ lb....The receipts for the week were 887 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1875, as made up by Mr. Emmet Wells, 76,375 bales, against 41,321 bales same period 1874-5; export clearances for the week, 430 bales; since Sept. 1, 1875, 39,413 bales, against 15,688 bales same period 1874-5.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin quiet to-day on the basis of $1 75@$1 80 for Strained to good Strained ₱ 280 lb.; Sales—450 bbls. medium to fine at $2 50@$5 37½ ₱ 280 lb....Tar very dull at $2 10@$2 25 ₱ bbl....City Pitch at $1 87½@$1 95 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine in slack demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 35½c.@35¾c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 90 bbls. at 35¾c.

OILS—A moderate call has been noted for the principal kinds, almost wholly in a jobbing way, within the previous range as to values.

PETROLEUM—Held firmly in view of the decidedly favorable advices from the Creek, but quiet....Crude has been inactive, but quoted for early delivery strong at 8¼c., in bulk, and 11c., in shipping order, on a restricted offering....Refined continues in moderate request, and quoted at the close for early delivery at 13⅞c.@14c....Refined, in cases, 18c.@20c....Naphtha nominal....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 13¾c.@13⅞c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at close, 13¾c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been quoted decidedly stronger in price, with a fair inquiry noted for early delivery, mostly for shipment....Sales reported, since our last, of 380 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, nearly all for shipment, at $21 87½@$22....And for forward delivery, Western Mess, business has been moderate, with May option quoted at the close up to $21 75@$21 80; June, $22@$22 10; July, $22 20; August, $22 50@$22 55....Sales reported of 250 bbls. May at $21 50; 750 bbls. June at $22, and 1,000 bbls. August at $22 50@$22 55....Prime Mess in more demand; Western quoted at $21 25....Sales, 500 bbls. at $21 25....Extra Prime at $17 75@$18. Sales, 50 bbls....Dressed Hogs in moderate demand; City quoted at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats generally quiet and quoted about steady in price....Sales reported of 13,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 13 lb., at 12¼c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock on the basis of previous quotations....Also 60 tcs. Beef Rounds, for Glasgow, at $34....Bacon quiet, but held firmly; 65 bxs. Western Long Clear, from wharf, sold at 12⅛c. And for Western delivery, 50 bxs. Short Clear at 12⅛c. ₱ lb....Western Steam Lard has been moderately active for early delivery at variable prices, closing weak....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 800 tcs. choice at $13 30@$13 35, closing at $13 30....And for forward delivery, business has been again quite active at irregular prices, with Western Steam, May option, quoted at the close at $13 25; June, $13 40@$13 42½; July, $13 40, and August, $13 75....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 3,000 tcs. May option, at $13 25@$13 35; 7,750 tcs. June, at $13 40@$13 50; 2,750 tcs. July, at $13 60@$13 67½, and 250 tcs August at $13 80....City Steam Lard has been in less request and quoted lower, closing at $13 25@$13 37½; sales, 50 tcs., at $13 31¼....No. 1 City quoted at $12 37½; sales, 50 tcs....Refined Lard quiet, and quoted for the Continent at $13 50; South America at $14, and for the West Indies at $12 87½....Sales reported of 500 tcs. for the Continent and South America at about quoted rates....Beef has been in fair demand at previous prices....Sales recently for Western delivery of 1,000 tcs. prime and India Mess, on private terms, and now in process of shipment hence to Liverpool....Butter quiet and quoted heavy, and Cheese in moderate demand within the previous range....Fresh Eggs in less demand, and quoted at 14½c.@17c. for fair to very choice, and the main dealings within the range of 15c.@16c. ₱ dozen....Tallow has been in fair demand with sales reported of 210,000 lb. prime at 8¾c., partly for next week's delivery....Stearine, fairly active; prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 14¼c.@14¾c.; choice City in hhds., 14¾c. Sales 250 tcs. prime Western at 14¼c.; 10,000 lbs. choice City, in hhds., at 14¾c. A May contract for 250 tcs. Western was changed to June, on the basis of 15⅛c. for June.

SUGARS—Raw continue in moderate demand at unchanged prices, with fair to good Refining Cuba quoted at 7 9-16c.@7 13-16c. ₱ lb. Sales to-day, 635 hhds. common to about strict good refining Cuba at 7¼c.@7⅞c.; 20 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¼c.; 61 bags Mexican at 7⅝c.; and 350 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c....Refined, in request at generally steady rates.

TEAS—Demand very light, and prices irregular. Sales, 3,500 half-chests Japan, and 600 half-chests Green on private terms.

TOBACCO—There has been a little more doing on export and home trade account, with prices generally steady. Sales are 300 hhds. Kentucky Leaf, 6c.@15c.; 100 cases Seed-leaf, sundry lots, 7c.@25c.; 225 cases '72 crop, New-England, on private terms; 13 cases '70 crop, do., 6½c.; 43 cases '73 crop, do., 13c.; 127 cases '74 crop, do., on private terms; 25 cases '73 crop, Ohio, 8c.; 122 cases '74 crop, Pennsylvania, 13c.@16c.; 400 cases '75 crop, do., on private terms, and 200 bales Havana, 84c.@$1 15.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 11. Sales, 200 bbls.

WOOL—Has been in very moderate request and quoted weak as to values. The main dealings have been in Texas and California. The offerings of California New Clip have been more liberal. Sales have been reported, during the week, of equal to 31,000 lb. Domestic Fleece, in lots, part at 40c.@45c.; 20 bags and 4,500 lb. Domestic Pulled, and 10,000 lb. Creole on private terms; 47,000 lb. Texas at 18c.@20c.; 45 bales and 51,000 lb. California Fall at 13½c.@15c.; 11 bales and 88,500 lb. California Spring, new clip, part at 22c., and 2,000 lb. do., old, at 20c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—The feature of business in this line was the brisk demand noted for Grain room on berth and charter, in good part for the continent; rates quoted strong and ship-owners more confident in their views. The offerings of Provisions, Flour, Resin, and Tobacco were moderate at full previous figures. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade was also in rather better request and quoted steadier. Market otherwise without new features of interest....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been by steam 3,800 boxs. Cheese at 30s.; 40 tons Leather, part at 45s.; 550 pks. Lard and Bacon at 25s. ₱ ton, and 500 tcs. Beef (reported as of through freight) on private terms. Grain room quoted here, by steam, at 6d. bid ₱ standard bushel. Grain tonnage for San Francisco loading, new crop, reported as attracting more attention, and quoted within the range of 62s. 6d.@67s. 6d....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl., 16,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ₱ bushel, and 1,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. ₱ 280 lb; and by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and 48,000 bushels Grain at 7½d. ₱ 60 lb.; also a British steam-ship, 1,067 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 28, 1876.

On this forenoon trade in horned Cattle was slow, but firm, the herds to hand were generally of coarse quality with a good top, and were all sold off at noon. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices ranged from 9¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb. 6 to 8 cwt., strong. At Harsimus Cove prices were 9¾c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights 6 to 7¼ cwt. From 56 to 58 lb. has been allowed net; the aggregate of the sales were effected at 56 lb. net. Milch Cows generally held on sale. There were no smooth quality Veals on sale. Calves, from poor to coarse, on a heavy run were very dull at 4c.@6¼c. ₱ lb., with a few head at 8c. ₱ lb. Sheep slow, and only a few small lots of Woolly Sheep sold; prices were 6¾c.@8c. ₱ lb. Lambs held on sale. Live Hogs sold at 8⅜c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed rather slow at 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb., for all weights.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 20 car-loads of horned Cattle; sales as follows: 138 common Missouri Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 99 coarse Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 45 commod Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 7 cwt.; 15 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 29 fair Illinois steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. H. F. Burchard sold for H. W. Monroe & Co. 45 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. G. W. Vail sold for self 35 Illinois Steers at $5 60 ₱ cwt., and $1 on ₱ head, gross weight 43,890 lb.; 17 Illinois Steers at $5 88 ₱ cwt., gross weight 24,220 lb. M. Kirchway sold for self 47 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., average weight 1,220 lb. ₱ head, to dress 56 lb. net, with $1 off ₱ head; 36 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., average weight 1,200 lb. ₱ head, to dress 56 lb. net. Ulery & Cary sold for Coon & Hasbury 16 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 30 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, at 10c. ₱ lb., tops 11¼c. ₱ lb., and $30 on the lot, weight 8 cwt., scant; for selves and company, 48 Chicago Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., with tops at 11½c. ₱ lb., less $1 ₱ head, weights 7½ to 7¾ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold for Morris & Watxels 141 Illinois Steers, gross weight 147,330 lb., terms not obtained. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 168 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weights 6 to 6¼ cwt.; 48 coarse Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weights 7 to 7½ cwt.; 80 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weights 7 cwt. to 7 cwt. scant; 40 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., weights 7¾ to 8 cwt.; 30 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 45 State Sheep, weight 3,710 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 7 State Sheep at $5 ₱ head; 14 State Calves, weight 1,640 lb., at 5⅜c. ₱ lb.; 5 State Calves, weight 560 lb., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 50 State Calves, weight 6,860 lb., at 6¼c. ₱ lb. William Elliott sold 85 State Sheep, weight 8,090 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 91 State Sheep, weight 8,660 lb., at 7⅝c. ₱ lb.; 78 State Sheep, weight 9,170 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for J. Holmes 61 Illinois Steers, from common to good from 10¼c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for Campbell & Co. 33 Missouri Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. B. & H. Westheimer sold on commission 9 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 17 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Klopfer & Co. 16 common Missouri Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 42 coarse Missouri Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. For Hirsch, Meyer & Co., 18 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 55 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt.; 45 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weights 6¾ to 7 cwt., strong; 20 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 14 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 33 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,346 head of horned Cattle, 8 Cows, 1,292 Calves, 2,116 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 4 Cows, 109 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Market: 1,737 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 999 head of horned Cattle, 3,385 Sheep and Lambs, 2,047 Hogs.

BUFFALO, April 28.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,343 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 10,132 head, or 595 cars, of which 488 cars were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 647 cars for the same time last week, a difference in the receipts for the week thus far of 51 cars less, and 606 cars for the same week last year. There was no market to-day, and no transactions since our last report. The fresh arrivals were through consignments; 63 cars are held for shipment to-morrow, which will leave the yards bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,200 head, against 8,000 head for the same time last week, and 11,200 head for the same week last year; only 2 cars on sale were disposed of; the balance were through consignments and shipped out, leaving the yards bare of stock; the prices are unchanged; sales of 1 car Ohio Clipped Sheep averaging 93 lb., at $5 62½; 1 car State Sheep and Yearlings, averaging 88 lb., at $6 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,400 head, against 11,200 head for the same time last week, and 12,400 head for the same week last year; the market was dull and slow, and prices lower; sales of 2 cars Yorkers at $7 65@$7 80; 1 car heavy Hogs at $8; about seven cars of all kinds remain unsold; the best offer for heavy Hogs was $8, holding at $8 25. Cows—Receipts for the week only 10 cars, all fair to good quality, and all on sale here; the demand was good; sales were readily made at $30@$50 ₱ head; a few extra at $55@$60; Springers were preferred, and those to come in soon. Calves—Receipts for the week have been light, and the quality poor, thin bob generally; also 60 head will cover the total number offered; all offerings found a ready sale at $1 50@$3 50@$5 ₱ head, according to age and weight.

CHICAGO, April 28—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; market in active demand; 10c.@15c. higher asked; sales at $3@$5 75; Stockers, $3 75@$4; Butchers, $3 25@$3 75; common to good Shipping, $4 10@$4 80; Extra, $5@$5 75; shipments, 3,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 19,000 head; demand active and a shade easier on low grades; Packing, $7 25@$7 50; Bacon, $7 40@$7 55; Shipping, $7 60@$7 70; shipments, 6,000 head. Sheep—Receipts small; market dull; common to fair $4 35@$4 87½; good, $5@$5 50; best, $5 75@$6.

ALBANY, N. Y. April 28.—Cattle market dull but steady at last week's prices; receipts, 545 cars, being 90 cars more than last week. The receipts of Milch Cows were in excess of the demand; sales of fair to good at $45@$65; extra, $70@$80. Veal Calves in good supply and at lower prices; sales at 5½c.@6½c., being a decline. Sheep and Lambs quiet; common held at 5c.; fair to extra, 6c.@8c.; Fall Lambs in demand at 7½c.@8¼c.; Spring Lambs dull at 10c.@13c.; receipts 56 cars, being 17 in excess of this day last week.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Flour easier; common to choice Western Shipping Extras, $4@$5; good to fancy family brands, $5 25@$5 75; Minnesota, $5@$6 75. Wheat active; very unsettled; opened weak and lower; closed firm at outside prices; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 97¼c., spot; sales at 95½c.; 98⅜c., May; closed at 97¾c., May; sales at 97½c.@99⅜c., June; closed at 99¼c.@99⅜c., June; $1 01, July; No. 3 Chicago Spring, 88c.@89c.; Rejected, 77c.@78c. Corn unsettled; dull and heavy; holders, in order to sell, seem unwilling to make concessions; No. 2 at 45½c.@46c., spot; 45¾c., May; 45½c.; June; 46½c. asked; new rejected, 41c. Oats unsettled but generally lower; No. 2 at 30¾c.@31c., spot; 31⅛c., May; 30⅝c., June. Rye dull and a shade lower at 63½c.@64c. Barley—Buyers offering lower prices; 60c., spot; 59c., May. Pork active, firm and higher; closed easy at $21 17½@$21 20, June; $21 45, July. Lard in fair demand and higher; $12 87½@$12 90, spot; $13 02½@$13 05, June; $13 17½@$13 20, July. Bulk-meats steady and firm; ⅛c. higher; Shoulders, 7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Whisky quiet at $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 110,000 bushels; Oats, 47,000 bushels; Rye, 2,700 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 46,000 bushels; Oats, 77,000 bushels; Rye, 4,00 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat higher at 99¼c.@99¾c., May; 99⅝c., June. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firmer at 31⅛c., May. Pork lower at $20 90@$20 92½, May. Lard easy and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat dull, unsettled; very small business; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 38¾, cash; $1 36¾, bid at close; No. 3 do., $1 20, bid April. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 44c.@44½c., cash; 44c.@44¼c., May; 44⅜c.@44½c., June; closing firmer; the outside prices freely bid. Oats dull, lower to sell; No. 2, 33⅛c., bid May; Rejected, 30½c. Rye easier at 66c. Barley dull, unchanged. Whisky nominally unchanged. Pork dull and lower at $21 75@$22. Bulk-meats opened lower, with sales of Clear Rib sides at $11 15; Clear Sides, $11 40; closed firmer; held higher; Shoulders, 7⅞c.@8c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c. and 11⅝c.@11¾c. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12⅜c. and 12⅝c.@12¾c. Lard nominally unchanged. Live Hogs quiet; unchanged. Cattle slow for lack of supplies; prices nominally unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 head of Hogs, 340 head of Cattle.

BUFFALO, April 28.—Receipts—2,900 bbls. Flour, 5,600 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Barley. Shipments—2,900 bbls. Flour, 5,600 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull and unsettled; no sales indicative of market values. Corn dull, heavy, and drooping; sales of 4 cars choice at 60c.; 5 cars ordinary on private terms. Oats scarce; no sales. Rye inactive; none offering. Barley dull; sales of 800 bushels Canada at 90c. Peas, Beans, and Seeds quiet and steady. Pork lower at $22 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c. Highwines nominally $1 10.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—Flour quiet, but steady. Wheat dull at $1 12@$1 25. Corn easier at 49c.@50c. Oats steady at 33c.@43c. Rye steady at 75c.@77c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, 98c.@$1 02. Pork in fair demand at $21 50; held at $21 75@$21 87½. Lard in firm demand, but at lower rates; sales of Steam rendered at 12⅞c.; Kettle do. at 13½c.@13¾c. Bulk-meats firmer and quiet; Shoulders nominally 8c.; Clear Rib Sides held at 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11½c.@11⅝c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.@12½c.; Clear Sides scarce at 12¾c. Hogs dull; fair to good light, $7 30@$7 60; fair to good heavy, $7 65@$7 80; receipts, 1,035 head; shipments, 545 head. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 07. Butter dull, weak and lower; heavy receipts have depressed the market; prime to choice new Western Reserve, 26c.@28c. Freights unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, April 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions—Demand light, generally firmer. Pork, $22 25. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 8c.@8⅛c. Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11½c.; Clear Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅜c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14¼c.@15c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.; Keg, 15c. Whisky quiet, but steady, at $1 07. Bagging quiet, but firm, at 12c.@13c.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 2,072 bales; gross, 2,185 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 18 bales; to the Continent, 100 bales; coastwise 194 bales; sales, 3,300 bales; stock, 189,365 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 10,151 bales; gross, 12,615 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 16,279 bales; to France, 9,683 bales; to the Continent, 6,027 bales; coastwise, 4,637 bales; sales, 17,050 bales.

MOBILE, April 28.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 435 bales; exports, coastwise, 37 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 35,707 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,180 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,538 bales; to the Continent, 300 bales; coastwise, 760 bales; sales, 3,400 bales.

FINANCIAL.

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NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 10, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of CHARLES M. FRY, Esq., Assignee:

100 shares Bank of New-York National Banking Association, $100 each.
50 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
40 shares People's Bank, $25 each.
100 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each.
100 shares Consolidation Coal Company, $100 each.
100 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.
100 shares Germania Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.
25 shares Safeguard Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.
25 shares German-American Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.
100 shares Hope Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.
20 shares Commerce Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.
20 shares New-York and Yonkers Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.
25 shares Gebhard Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.
10 shares Metropolitan Insurance Company, $30 each.
$5,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company 7 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due 1883, coupons May and November.
$25,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company 7 per cent. consolidation bonds, due 1898, coupons January and July.
$7,000 Kansas Pacific Railway Company first mortgage 7 per cent. land grant gold bonds, due 1899, coupons May and November.
$1,102 50 Kansas Pacific Railway Company coupon certificates, due May, 1886, coupons May and November.
$1,000 Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bond, 1880, May and November.
$1,000 Muscatine City 6 per cent. bond, 1893, coupons April and October.
$1,000 Quincy City 6 per cent. bond, 1898, coupons 1st July.
$34,000 California Pacific Railroad Company second mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, 1890, coupons January and July.
$5,000 Cumberland Coal and Iron Company 7 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due 1884, January and July.
800 shares Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company common, $100 each.
200 shares Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company common, $100 each.
26 shares Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, $100 each.
50 shares Consolidation Coal Company, $100 each.
500 shares Maryland Coal Company, $100 each.
20 shares Erie Railway Company preferred, $100 each.
500 shares United States Mortgage Company, ($20 paid in,) $100 each.
75 shares New-York Elevated Railroad Company, $100 each.
$30,735 Orient Mutual Insurance Company scrip—$3,985 of 1860, $3,360 of 1861, $9,060 of 1863, $2,260 of 1864, $1,330 of 1865, $2,970 of 1866, $1,650 of 1867, $2,930 of 1868, $2,140 of 1869, $1,120 of 1870, $360 of 1871, $20 of 1872.

CARTER & EATON, Attorneys for Assignee.

CALIFORNIA & NEVADA

MINING STOCKS

A SPECIALITY.

The subscriber will give his special attention to the purchase and sale, on commission, of the above stocks for cash. His frequent visits to and familiarity with the mines of the "Comstock" lode, and his extensive acquaintance in mining circles in San Francisco, afford him advantages of a superior and valuable character.

MATTHEW BIRD,
NO. 49 NASSAU STREET.

REFERENCES—President and Directors Shoe and Leather Bank: James B. Colgate & Co.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1876.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF BONDS of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, of one thousand dollars each, issued under the indenture of trust to the Union Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1875, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund on and after May 1, 1876, until and including July 31, 1876, on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, viz.:

COUPON BONDS.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
6	416	852	1,682	2,035	2,523	3,351
88	548	942	1,686	2,249	2,749	3,359
110	720	1,187	1,842	2,322	2,955	3,718
215	750	1,232	1,942	2,328	3,086	3,728
278	839	1,581	2,020	2,394	3,194	

REGISTERED BONDS.

Nos. 167 265 515 666 704 765

Interest on bonds presented for payment ceases May 1, 1876. Bonds not presented prior to Aug. 1, 1876, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but will continue to bear interest, and be subject to be drawn in any future drawing.

EDWARD KING, President.

Brooklyn 7 per Cent. Bonds

PAYABLE IN 30 YEARS,

FOR SALE.

Geo. K. Sistare,

NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

J. H. HAAR, J. HENGSTEBK, R. M RAVEN,
Member Gold Exchange. Member Stock Exchange.

HAAR & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 45 WALL ST.

DEALERS IN SPECIE AND UNITED STATES SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS FOR INVESTMENTS. ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Managers and for other business will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 9th of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 25 until the morning of May 10.

By order of the board.
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bondholders.

For plan of reorganization apply, stating class of bonds held, (whether Main Line, Milwaukee, Muscatine, or Pacific Division, to FRED. TAYLOR, Chairman Bondholders' Committee, No. 476 Broome st., New-York. Immediate action is advisable.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., BANKERS and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days.

Reliable stock privileges negotiated at favorable rates. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three to five per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. ARTHUR W. PARSONS HAS THIS day retired from the firm of W. H. PARSONS & BROTHER. The business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned, under the firm name of W. H. PARSONS & CO.
W. H. PARSONS,
G. F. HICKS.

No. 74 DUANE ST., April 1, 1876.

Mr. ARTHUR W. PARSONS' address will for the present be at No. 54 Maiden lane

ELECTIONS.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE, No. 102 NORTH 4TH ST.,
ST. LOUIS, May 1, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the bond and stock-holders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company for the election of four Directors of the first class, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the general office of said company, in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June, 1876, at 3 P. M. The transfer-books of said company will be closed on the 5th day of May, 1876, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 6th day of June, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M.
E. F. LEONARD, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
April 24, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st of June next, at 1 P. M.

Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 1st of May proximo.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of May, 1876. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., of the 27th day of April, until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 17th day of May.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1876.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company having been appointed to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, the Stock transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 6th of May next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 8th of June next.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COHOES COMPANY,
COHOES, N. Y., April 8, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cohoes Company will be held at the office of said company, in Cohoes, on TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1876, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
WM. E. THORN, Treasurer Cohoes Company.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 157 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, 25th April, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FORTY Directors of this company, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, 8th of May next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
DAVID QUACKINBUSH, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the first (1st) day of May next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 22 until the morning of May 2, 1876.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF VAULT owners in the New-York City Marble Cemetery, (2d st.,) for the election of five Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY next, May 1, at No. 206 Front st., from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
ANSON BAKER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

No. 82 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 82 Broadway, New-York, on and after May 1 proximo.

The transfer-books will close at two (2) o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 20th inst., and reopen on Wednesday, May 3.
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
(Corner Bowery and Broome st.)
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable on May 1, 1876. The transfer books will be closed from that date to May 8.
GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this Company, due May 1 next, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York.

A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. will be paid at Treasurer's office, No. 23 Sears' Building, Boston, May 1, 1876.
J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, April 20, 1876.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1876.

The interest coupons of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company first and second mortgage bonds, due May 1, will be paid at this office.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1.

The transfer books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d May.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1876.

THE COUPONS OF THE HANNIBAL AND Central Missouri Railroad Company, maturing May 1 will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company.
JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

MICHIGAN STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, April 25, 1876.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1876, ON the War Bounty Loan Bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York.
WILLIAM B. McCREERY, State Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on the 1st day of May next.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY.—A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. will be paid at Treasurer's office, No. 23 Sears' Building, Boston, May 1, 1876.
J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, April 20, 1876.

THE COUPONS OF THE PEOPLE'S GASLIGHT AND COKE COMPANY, of Chicago, due May 1, 1876, will be paid at the Bank of New-York National Banking Association.
A. M. BILLINGS, President.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of Three per Cent. payable on and after the 1st day of May next.
S. BUCK, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on the first day of May next, the May coupons of the real estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by it.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES OLWELL, JOHN E. McWHORTER, and HENRY E. OLWELL, Plaintiffs, against JOSEPH H. CARR, Defendant.—Summons for a Money Demand on Contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the above complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and forty-two dollars, ($642,) with interest from the 13th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated April 5, 1876.
JAMES A. OLWELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

To the defendant, JOSEPH H. CARR: Take notice that the complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of April, 1876.—Dated April 6, 1876.
JAMES A. OLWELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
ap8-law6wS* No. 52 William st., New-York.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—CATHARINE L. WILLIAMSON against JOSEPH F. WHITE, HENRY W. DOMETT, ROBERT S. WALKER, GEORGE H. MASSETT and his wife, HECTOR SEARS, CHARLES SAVARY, SARAH E. BOYD.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served on you and this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the King's County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, February 10, 1876.
A. & J. Z. LOTT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
ap1-law6w8 No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—The BERKSHIRE WOOLEN COMPANY, in behalf of themselves and all other creditors, &c., plaintiff, against AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD, Receiver, and other defendants.—Last notice: Pursuant to a judgment or decree entered in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, January 5, 1876, I, William P. Dixon, the Referee therein appointed, do hereby notify all creditors of the firm of Hoyt, Spragues & Co., and all persons having claims against said firm, peremptorily to come in and prove their debts or claims against said firm before me, at my office, No. 50 Wall street, in the City of New-York, by or before the 25th day of July, 1876, and in default of so doing they will be debarred the benefit of said decree, and of any distribution of the assets of said firm thereunder.—New-York, April 20, 1876.
WM. P. DIXON, Referee, No. 50 Wall street.
STANLEY, BROWN & CLARKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 16 Wall street. ap22-law6w8

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000 CASH WILL BUY THE STOCK, fixtures, and good will of a book, stationery, and music store, in a suburban town of 12,000 inhabitants; location first-rate, and every chance for doing a good business; no trades desired. For particulars address L., Post Office Box No. 2,958.

A LAWYER IN ESTABLISHED PRACTICE wants a partner; must be young and capable of taking charge of business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS CIGAR STAND CHEAP, having other business to attend to. Apply at No. 1,207 Broadway.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—FERREOL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Rignold, Mr. C. B. Bishop. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison. Matinée.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OPERA—COMEDY—BURLESQUE.—Mr. Sidney Smith, Miss Ida Foy.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE. Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Matinée.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—FUN IN A FOG—The Vokes Family.—Matinée—The Belles of the Kitchen.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinée.

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT—Miss Aline Copp, Miss F. D. Peters, Mr. E. Clark.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW. Afternoon and Evening.

MURRAY'S CIRCUS.—Forty-ninth street and Eighth avenue. Afternoon and Evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

SCHAUS ART GALLERY.—"PENELOPE," Cabanel's new picture.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

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For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

We are glad to see that the *Evening Post* has definitely abandoned the following of "TILDEN'S gonfalon." In a very sensible and impartial article on the Utica Convention, it comes to the conclusion that "TILDEN was not the choice of the convention but SEYMOUR," and it points out what is obvious to all political observers of ordinary discernment, that the New-York delegates are likely to embrace the first favorable opportunity to abandon the cause of their nominal candidate. The *Tribune*, on the other hand, has gone over to TILDEN openly and without reserve: "Yesterday's work makes Gov. TILDEN the most prominent candidate of either party in the United States," and the people who doubt it are, in its own elegant phraseology, either "idiots or knaves." The *Sun's* query, "What shall JAY GOULD do with his *Tribune*?" has evidently been answered. Gov. TILDEN has stepped in to save the concern from bankruptcy, and such portions of the *Tribune* as are not devoted to the stock-jobbing schemes of GOULD will be at the service—for a consideration—of the great quack-medicine candidate for the Presidency. The *World* will get most of the praise of the campaign, the *Tribune* most of the pudding.

The Utica dispatch of the *Telegram* states that JOHN KELLY being interrogated in regard to a renewal of the Anti-Tammany combination of last year, said in reply: "It is not likely that the Republicans will consent to such a combination this year, for as it is a Presidential and Gubernatorial contest, they will want to make a strict party contest and to draw the lines rigidly." In other words, Mr. KELLY thinks that the bargain by which two Republicans were made Police Commissioners and one, Excise Commissioner, can be used to delude the Republican Party into serving Tammany Hall as effectually as they did in 1874, when they threw away their votes upon Mr. WALES and elected that illustrious blunderer, Mayor WICKHAM. We can assure Mr. KELLY in advance that if any one has contracted to bind over the Republican Party to serve Tammany Hall after this fashion, they will be unable to deliver the goods. The times are unpropitious for the people being hoodwinked by the politicians as they have been in the past, and very short work will be made of any Tammany Republican influence which seeks to obstruct the cause of local reform in November next.

The same authority credits Mr. KELLY with saying:

"But if they should combine, we should beat them by twenty-five thousand votes. Tammany had scarcely any patronage last year, to speak of. This year we have the Police, the street-cleaning patronage, the parks, the Excise Board, and the opportunity to use, in prospective, the large influence of the Finance Department, which will come to us some three weeks after the election."

Will Republicans in the Legislature who have helped to keep the Park Department in Tammany hands, and who have hesitated about placing the Finance Department out of the reach of JOHN KELLY, make a note of this? The political dicker with Gov. TILDEN and Mayor WICKHAM, by which Messrs. WHEELER and ERHARDT were placed in the Police Board is very justly regarded as a victory by JOHN KELLY, and the translation of the Chairman of the Republican Central Committee to the Excise Board was a trick obviously modeled on the Ring capture of "HANK" SMITH. The local management of Republican politics is truly a wonderful subject of contemplation. As for Mr. KELLY'S 25,000 majority, we doubt whether the people who run the "machine" can make blunders enough to justify any such claim as that. Admitting that 135,000 votes can be honestly polled in New-York this Fall, 55,000 of these will unquestionably be Republican. There are 20,000 independent Germans who will in no case vote for the candidate of Tammany Hall, and 10,000 of the Anti-Tammany element represented by Mr. MORRISSEY and his friends. That leaves Tammany just where it was last year, when it polled its full strength of 50,000 votes, only the majority against it will be 35,000 instead of 27,000 votes.

The bill in regard to the deposit and disbursement of City moneys is a measure framed in the interest of economy and of administrative efficiency. Before being introduced in the Legislature it was carefully examined by ex-Chamberlain LANE, WILLIAM A. BOOTH, and other competent judges of its merits. It received their unreserved approval, and, as has been pointed out in these columns, it is calculated to make a considerable annual saving on our Municipal expenditure. After being resisted at every step in the Senate, that bill was eventually defeated yesterday by the adverse votes of four Republican Senators—Messrs. HARRIS, PRINCE, TOBEY, and ROGERS. That the first of these should be opposed to any plan of Municipal reform is not to be wondered at. Ring methods are not unknown in Albany, and Senator HARRIS is not above the suspicion of profiting by them. As for Mr. PRINCE, he has usually been in favor of Mr. PRINCE first, and the interests of reform afterward. We do not quite see how he is to serve his own interests by such a vote as the one in question. We should imagine that the next time he asks a certificate of character in Wall street he will find fewer signatures. It is not so very long ago since Mr. TOBEY was engaged in fetching and carrying for Gov. TILDEN, but there is probably some other candidate who now commands his allegiance, and dictates his course in the Legislature. Senator ROGERS we have always believed to be an upright and honorable man, and we can only explain his course in regard to this and some bills of equal importance to this City on the theory that he has been misled by false information.

Chief Justice CARTTER, of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, has remanded HALLET KILBOURN to the custody of the United States Marshal. KILBOURN was summoned by a House committee to answer certain inquiries concerning the operations of the so-called District real estate pool. He refused to answer, was arraigned at the bar of the House, and by a formal vote was adjudged to be in contempt of that body for contumacy. Thereupon he was sent to jail, and an undignified and ludicrous squabble about his victuals was soon after precipitated by Mr. GLOVER, Chairman of the committee before which he had been cited. Next he was indicted by the Grand Jury of the District, under a law of Congress which makes contumacy, or failure to testify, a misdemeanor and punishable by the courts. When the District court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, made application for the possession of KILBOURN, the House Judiciary Committee reported a resolution refusing to answer the writ. The committee's resolution was voted down by 165 to 75, and KILBOURN was produced before Judge CARTTER. That magistrate now decides that "the relator will be remanded to the dominion of the indictment," which may be translated to mean that KILBOURN will be turned over to the District authorities to be tried for a misdemeanor. This is a bailable offense. Therefore KILBOURN escapes from the custody of the House, and also from the District Jail.

Mr. GLOVER, Chairman of the committee before which KILBOURN was arraigned, has distinguished himself by a remarkable amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill. It is to the effect that no clerk, agent, or other employe shall be employed by any executive department, in Washington or elsewhere, "except those for whom specific appropriation is made in this bill." The obvious effect of this is to discharge all the employes of the Government except those provided for in the Legislative Appropriation bill. It is not necessary to reduce the Diplomatic and Consular force. Mr. GLOVER'S amendment prohibits its being paid, and that ends the matter. Possibly the Army and Navy cannot be maintained. Certainly the work on public buildings and river and harbor improvements must come to an end, which will cause woe in West Virginia, where all the trout-brooks are to be "improved" by act of Congress. If the Senate should venture to modify this clause, Mr. RANDALL would probably lose his temper, and swear that he "would not be coerced."

RESUMPTION BY STATE LAW.

It is an interesting question which may yet arise in a practical form, whether the resumption of specie payments can be accomplished without the intervention of act of Congress. During the last session of the Legislature of the State of New-York a law was passed which declared that on and after Jan. 1, 1879, all contracts made payable in dollars in this State should be construed to mean coin dollars of the United States, and which made coin alone a legal tender, except where otherwise expressly stipulated. This law was passed, undoubtedly, with the expectation that the resumption law of Jan. 14, 1875, would be observed, and that the legal-tender notes of the United States would be redeemed in coin at and after the date fixed by State law for a return to coin legal tender. The statute of the State was intended as a reinforcement of the statute of the United States. Both had the same end, which was pursued in modes different in form, but entirely in harmony with each other. The Federal law declared that after a fixed date the United States would redeem its legal-tender notes at par in coin; the State law practically forbids the use of those notes as legal tender after the date of promised redemption.

But let us suppose that by the misfortune of a Democratic victory next Fall the Federal law providing for the redemption of the legal-tender notes after Jan. 1, 1879, should be repealed, while the State law should be retained, which would control the situation after the date mentioned? This would prove an interesting constitutional question. The Constitution nowhere expressly gives to Congress the right to declare the Government ... a legal tender. That power was sustained by the Supreme Court, according to its last, but contrary to its first, decision, by inference from other powers, most of them incidental to a state of war. The Constitution, by a much more direct inference, gives to the States at all times the right to declare gold and silver a legal tender. This it does by prohibiting them from making anything else a legal tender. Previous to the adoption of the Constitution the States had full control of commercial and financial matters, the determination of the legal tender included. All powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. The power to make gold and silver a legal tender is not prohibited to the States. The power to make anything else a legal tender is not expressly delegated to the United States. If, then, it should happen that a State should declare gold and silver the sole legal tender, and the United States should declare Government notes a legal tender, which law would prevail?

The answer to this question would depend entirely on the then constitution of the Supreme Court. That court has already decided that Congress had the constitutional right to make United States notes a legal tender. It had previously decided the contrary. The change in the decision was not due to any change in opinion, but to the addition of two Judges to the court. A similar modification of the Court, accidental or intentional, might bring about another reversal of its action. Of course, if Congress had the right to pass the Legal-tender law, and it is not repealed, it must stand as the "supreme law of the land," and the Judges in every State would "be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." But if the Supreme Court should decide once more that the Constitution gave no power, express or implied, to make United States notes a legal tender, then the State law would remain operative, and the vast commercial transactions of the greatest State of the Union would again be based on a coin currency. The question is not one of immediate practical importance, but it might become so if other States, especially the larger ones, should follow the example of New-York. In that case the Democrats might be involved in a painful struggle between their love for paper money and their attachment to State rights.

THE SCARCITY OF CHANGE.

It is clear that a blunder has been made in the business of getting the silver change into circulation, but how serious a one we cannot yet tell. To undertake to fix the responsibility would be idle, but it seems to us that if the Director of the Mint had attended to the difficulties necessarily incidental to shifting from paper change to silver change, instead of prematurely concentrating his attention on a great silver dollar, he might have made some valuable suggestions to persons in authority at Washington. At all events there is a hitch in the programme, and there is danger of no end of trouble, unless something is done without delay to clear a channel for the silver to flow in. At first sight the difficulty appears to be this: the total of silver change and outstanding fractional currency cannot, under the law as it stands, exceed the amount of fractional currency outstanding at the date the issue of silver coin commenced. But a constantly increasing amount of silver change is hoarded, and fractional currency is also hoarded, in order to obtain silver by means of it, the consequence being that both silver and fractional currency are deducted from an aggregate which previously was only sufficient for the necessities of the public.

We acknowledge that we are not clear that this is the true cause of the trouble. The power which the Treasury *may* have in reserve is very considerable. Let us explain our meaning. In reporting the contents of the Treasury on Jan. 25, 1876, in response to a resolution of Congress, Secretary BRISTOW gave as one of the items no less than $8,756,000 in fractional currency. That necessarily formed a portion of the fractional currency outstanding at that date. We know of no reason why there should have been less than $8,756,000 of fractional currency in the Treasury when the issue of silver coin commenced, and there are good reasons why there should have been more than that. If there was that amount of fractional currency in the Treasury—it makes no difference what its age or condition may have been—Secretary BRISTOW may easily spare the country the serious troubles of a scarcity of small change. If there was not any considerable amount on hand a fortnight ago, then we do not see how those troubles are to be avoided. But if the Treasury had $8,756,000 of rag money on hand, it must now have $8,756,000 of silver change in its possession which it is at liberty to issue to the people through the post offices, or in any other way, in accordance with the provisions of the law of Jan. 14, 1875. And we suggest, if this resource is left to the Treasury, that there be no unnecessary delay in turning it to account.

The scarcity of small change in this City perceptibly increases every twenty-four hours. Proprietors of restaurants and other establishments, undertaking to pay out silver, receive hardly anything but bills, and thousands of individuals, who will never read so much as the opening sentence of Senator JONES' great speech on the double standard, are turning their entire cash assets into small change, hoping to become the owners of specimens of one at least of the precious metals. The popular respect for silver is gratifying and highly instructive, but the total of the circulation of small change outside of the Treasury before the silver was authorized is plainly not sufficient to satiate the hoarding propensity and still be equal to the performance of its ordinary duties. The evils incidental to this state of things have unfortunately no tendency to cure themselves. It is enough for many persons to know that four quarters, whether of silver or paper, are worth more than one dollar, and immediately all their energies are applied to the aggravation of the existing troubles. The efforts of a great number of individuals acting in concert can be made powerless only by destroying the motive which impels them so to act. The Government must break the blockade by making change plenty, and the sooner it acts the less the exertion that will be needed.

In conclusion, we may be permitted to say that we are not surprised at the scarcity of change. Before the bill directing the issue of the silver had passed the House we repeatedly called attention to the defects of the existing law. We asked Congress, first, that the issue of the silver should not be restricted to the amount of fractional currency redeemed, and secondly, that, as a guard against excess, the silver be made an unlimited tender to the Government for ordinary payments. If the issue of the silver tokens was to be rigidly restricted to the amount of fractional currency redeemed, we gave it as our opinion that hoarding by ignorant persons, exportation, &c., would create a permanent scarcity of small change. The opponents of the silver tokens were just then so full of the idea that the silver was of less value than greenbacks, fractional currency, or any sort of money then extant, that it apparently occurred to no one in Washington that the evil to be feared was that the dimes would become too valuable.

To sum up the matter in the fewest words, silver change and fractional currency are at a premium because they are scarce; if the Treasury has the power to make either more plenty, it should use that power at once; if it has not the power, it should promptly give notice of the fact to Congress. A few days will show the true situation, and whatever the trouble may be, it can easily be remedied. But every day lost is a gratuitous aggravation of the existing trouble.

AN ERUPTIVE REGION.

A trifling punster once said that Central America was like a steam-ship—agitated by continual revolutions. The latest news from the Republics of the Spanish Main justifies the remark. When revolutions are not in fashion, invasions are. Of course, we do not refer to the descent upon these feeble communities of such adventurers as WALKER, "the gray-eyed man of destiny," who would be alive and prosperous to-day, if the meddlesome British had not interfered. We need make no account of foreign invaders and filibusters; the indigenous article is sufficiently plentiful. When a dissatisfied local politician gets together a dozen tatterdemalions and captures a barrackful of the raggedest and hungriest soldiers the world ever saw, we have a dispatch setting forth in glowing details all the particulars of a revolution, or, at the very least, a *pronunciamiento*. There are times when even this dreary farce is impracticable. There are no soldiers. Then we have an invasion.

If the frontiersmen of the Territory of Wyoming were to muster with revolvers, hay-forks, and shot-guns, and march over the border of Dakota and seize the pullets and cattle corrals of that Territory, we should say that it was a case of aggravated brigandage. In Central America, on the other hand, it is styled an invasion. At last accounts Guatemala, Salvador, and Honduras were mutually invading each other. About six weeks ago there was a report that the long-talked-of confederation of Central American States was about to be completed. The very next news which we get is to the effect that each State has every other State by the ears, and that the possible confederacy resembles nothing so much as a cattle-yard on a frosty morning, when each animal is intent on making every other animal uncomfortable. While the negotiations were yet in progress, the various Republics began to quarrel with each other. One would suppose that the various States were Democratic investigating committees of our own country. Each suspected the other.

It is too much the fashion for our people to deride the politics of these feeble Central American Republics. We have become so accustomed to the larger figures of our own country that we are apt to sneer at the petty details of a Central American State. A pension agent, or the smallest sort of an internal revenue officer, may steal as much money in a year's time as would pay the expenses of a Central American State for a quarter of a century. Nevertheless, it should not be forgotten that each one of these communities represents an independent power, a sovereign State. To the average American reader, it may mean nothing that Copica has been again attacked by Gen. EMILIO DELGARDO, one of the late MEDINA'S revolutionary officers, with five hundred men. What, is he to Hecuba, or Hecuba to him, that it should concern the world that DELGARDO has been routed, or that "Gen. SOLACES then sent one thousand men, who burned down the place"? Or that this is "the Salvadonian version"? Or, again, shifting the scene from Honduras to Guatemala, it is impossible for the average American citizen to be thrilled when he reads that "Gen. MORALES had one trumpeter and four soldiers wounded;" or, that "salvos of artillery were discharged and the bells in San José rung for joy of the event." The New-York or Boston citizen, who reads this stirring news as he goes to his morning work, regards it with languid interest, and forgets it in a minute. To him it is as remote as the Peleponnesian war, or the antique allusions of the New-York *World*. The victualing of Nicsic, or the integrity of Bokhara, are not to him more devoid of interest.

Nevertheless, as republicans, and as men who are profoundly concerned in the experiment of self-government wherever it is tried, Americans cannot regard the petty quarrels and internecine disputes of the Central American States with indifference. These are republics. It is true that the Central American politician takes to gunpowder and military parade more naturally than he does to primary meetings and caucuses. It cannot be denied that he moves on the redoubts of the successful candidate when he should try injunctions and investigation committees. But we should remember that the Latin races who inhabit Central America are yet in the twilight of political civilization. They have not learned that the chicanery of law is more baffling than military strategy. And though the minor details of their absurd quarrels do not interest us, we should not forget that they are, after all, working out in their feeble way the problem which now disturbs our people. It is possible that wreck and anarchy may come to these petty States of Central America. It is not unlikely that the strong man who shall erect a tyranny on the ruins of these Republics is not far off. But, in spite of their small confusions and childish quarrels, no sincere republican can regard their commotions without solicitude.

A BENEVOLENT GHOST.

It is not often that a modern ghost displays moral qualities which can be honestly approved. As a class ghosts are idle, frivolous, meddlesome, and apparently wholly devoid of moral sense. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, in a ghostly state, does not scruple to tell preposterous lies as to the whereabouts of CHARLIE ROSS; and JOHN MILTON, who during his lifetime wrote poetry which even Mr. TAINE does not consider wholly devoid of merit, now perpetrates ghostly verse of the most execrable quality. In consequence, ghosts have fallen into general disrepute among sensible people, and before they can expect to be heard with respect and attention, they must thoroughly change their present objectionable habits.

The recent conduct of a St. Louis ghost gives us reason to hope that a ghostly reformation has actually begun, and that at least a few of the swarming millions of hitherto lazy and frivolous ghosts have determined to do something to redeem the damaged reputation of their kind. That a ghost should choose to visit St. Louis is not, of course, creditable to ghostly taste, but the individual ghost just referred to went to St. Louis exclusively in the interests of humanity. A week or two since a St. Louis family were annoyed by the nightly ringing of the front-door bell by invisible hands. The local small boy and the household rats were in turn charged with the offense of malicious bell-ringing, but no proof of their guilt could be obtained. An astute plumber, whose advice was sought, alleged that the bell-ringing was due to electricity, and he accordingly undertook to suppress the nuisance by changing the direction of the bell-wire and putting in new gas-pipes and water-pipes throughout the house. Though his bill was of the most formidable proportions, the mysterious bell-ringing was not checked, and the household gradually accepted it as a necessary evil which no earthly remedy could cure. Of course, the bell was rung by a ghost, and when the latter found that no further good could be accomplished in that direction, she—for the ghost was of the gentler sex—changed her tactics. She adopted the habit of singing songs in the front parlor, accompanying her voice by playing on a closed and locked piano-forte. After thus opening the evening's entertainment, she would move pictures, chairs, and bedsteads all over the house, and execute more noisy carpenter-work with an invisible hammer and saw than any live carpenter with a proper sense of loyalty to his carpenters' union would be willing to do in a week of consecutive labor. Her most remarkable feats, however, were performed in connection with small boys, both actual and ghostly. The family were frequently astonished and delighted by seeing their private small boy suddenly raised by the hair two or three feet above the floor, and thus borne kicking and shrieking from the room. Unfortunately, the ghost always brought him back again, imbued with a sense of injury which led him to lie down on the floor and howl until his disappointed parents pacified him with the bootjack or other convenient and soothing instrument. The ghost's efforts to drive the family to despair were not, however, successful, until she adopted the plan of causing ghostly small boys to emerge from the fire-place and other unexpected localities. When the persecuted residents of the haunted house found that they could not open a closet or unlock a burglar-proof safe or remove the head of a whisky barrel without being shocked at the prompt appearance of a shadowy and unnaturally silent small boy, they became utterly demoralized and sent for a spiritual medium to negotiate terms of peace with their tormentor.

Now, what is remarkable and unprecedented in ghostly history is the motive assigned by the ghost for her prolonged disturbance of the household. She asserted, through the medium, that the lady of the house had once promised to treat her dead sister's small boy as her own, and that instead of keeping this promise she had farmed him out to a heartless baby-farmer. The accused woman admitted with tears that such had been her faithless and wicked conduct, and she gladly acceded to the ghostly demand to send for the injured small boy, and to treat him with the utmost kindness. In consideration of this promise the ghost agreed to withdraw from the premises, threatening, however, to return and make things disagreeably lively for the family in case the promise should not be kept. The boy was sent for and the ghost withdrew, and thus the first known philanthropic ghost accomplished her humane purpose.

To say that this exceptional ghost deserves the respect and gratitude of all humane people is hardly necessary. It is to be hoped, however, that she will not content herself with having performed one good action. What she ought to do is to form a ghostly society for the prevention of cruelty to children. Such a society could accomplish far more than any merely human society can hope to do, and all honest and kind-hearted ghosts can rest assured that if they will only enter upon a life of active benevolence, by persecuting cruel parents and guardians, they will soon earn the admiration of mankind, and reinstate themselves in the good opinion of the living.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—R. S. Elliott, Secretary of the South Pass Jetty Company, to-day received the following dispatch from Capt. James B. Eads: "The steamer Grand Republic, with an excursion party from St. Louis, went through the jetties into the gulf and returned on Wednesday. The channel was buoyed and careful soundings made under the direction of the Captain of that steamer and others. The least depth through the entire channel was sixteen feet and four inches at average tide, an increase of ten inches since the 15th inst. The report of shoaling in advance of the jetties is false. There is a very decided deepening there also. Inform the Merchants' Exchange I shall have nothing to do with the request for the use of a Government dredge. I could secure a deep channel easier with it, but my motive would be misconstrued. I can await the unaided but certain action of the jettied current to secure our payments from the Government as patiently as the public can await the deep channel at the mouth of the Mississippi."

THE NATION'S EXHIBITION.

AN EXCELLENT DISPLAY ASSURED.

THE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS TO BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC MAY 10—THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT—THE ART DISPLAY—THE FRENCH SCHOOL NOT WELL REPRESENTED.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 28, 1876.

The question of the hour is, without any doubt, "Will the Exhibition be ready by the 10th of May?" I believe that an affirmative answer may be unhesitatingly given. By this I understand that the buildings will be essentially fit for the observation of the curious, not that every exhibitor will be exactly in the condition which he desires for himself. There is no concealment that one or two countries, Turkey and Russia for example, are much behindhand, and that Peru and the Argentine Republic are also not so far advanced as the friends of those States could desire. But so much can be done between now and the opening day, that no solid encouragement can be given even upon these bases for the gloomy apprehensions of professional pessimists. The main building is now naturally the chief attraction, and such is the activity and the incessant progress that any one who believes there will be a failure here must have made up his mind to that effect, and must be beyond the influence of facts. In every direction order and beauty are being evolved from confusion and chaos. The great boxes, casks, and hampers have been opened, and lie disemboweled in all the avenues, so that it is exceedingly difficult to make one's way through the building. But as fast as they are opened, as quickly are the cases near them filled with beautiful and interesting objects, so that the chaos is more apparent than real, and the removal of the empty hampers and the litter of packing straw would put a very different face upon matters. It requires an experienced eye to traverse the bustle and the jostling and discover the progress which has been made, and the real stage of advancement to which the exhibition in this hall has arrived.

Although everything be in a semi-developed condition, and although the building reminds us of a butterfly only half disengaged from the mummy-case of the chrysalis, yet it is not impossible to detect indications of what the American display will be. The dangerous point, of course, is the exact centre of the building, where the four great nations—America, Germany, France and England—meet in contact, and where their cases are only divided by the passageway in the middle of the transept. Of course each nation has done its best here, and has exhibited all it produces that is striking and beautiful for the applause and admiring homage of the world. It must be admitted that this was a dangerous experiment for so young a country: one, too, that is confessedly behindhand in the ingenious arts by which, according to Ovid, the manners of savage man are softened and he is reclaimed from his innate ferocity. The world is going to have a little surprise, and to discover that in the specialties which America has chosen for her display she is unrivaled. To find a parallel for the articles shown in this competitive centre one would look in vain in European countries of the present time, but would be forced to tread backward through the generations to the days of Benvenuto Cellini. I do not say that Americans have rivaled him, for he was *sui generis*, a man of special genius. But I do assert that in the handling of silver-ware, and, more especially in that truly artistic fashion, *repoussé* work, Americans have rivaled the silversmiths of his time. And the silversmiths of foreign countries will not deny the impeachment, nor will the verdict of the matured wisdom of the judges contravene it.

The arrangement of this central space is as follows: In the centre there is an open space, where at present the Custom-house officers do their duty somewhat negligently and slothfully, as is their wont. When they retire from the scene this space will be a blank. Standing here and facing to the north, one confronts the English and French displays, while the American and German are behind. Following the curve of the central circle, each country has a case of a crescent form, and behind are square allotments of space, occupied by the most brilliant goods of each land, reaching from this crescent to the north and south entrances of the transept. The English crescent is occupied by Elkington, the London silversmith, who made the famous shield for the Exhibition of 1851, and who is at the head of the trade in England. The French crescent is occupied by a display of those beautiful marbles from the Alps and Pyrenees which have been of late so sought after in the internal decoration of houses and offices, and of which the counter of the Equitable Insurance Company, of New-York, is the finest American example. Behind their crescent the English show case after case of pottery and porcelain, and the French show the bronzes of De Sussés Nèves, and faience from four makers. The German crescent is not a show case, but a high partition wall beautifully draped with chocolate cloth, and decorated with gilt eagles on pillars, and with a magnificent coat of arms. Here is displayed the porcelain of the Royal Works of Berlin. Behind are square cases filled with chemicals. The Americans have united their crescent to the square allotment behind for the economy of space, so that their competitive case is on three sides a square with a crescent front. This space has been occupied by a low building, and arranged like the stores in Oriental bazaars. The frescoing of the ceiling is gorgeous, and is of different designs according to the compartments into which it is divided. There will be magnificent carpets, and sufficient space for the public to wander in and out, just as they would in the bazaar of Constantinople. This will be occupied by jewelers and silversmiths—by Starr & Marcus, Tiffany, the Gorham Company of New-York, and Caldwell of Philadelphia. Of Tiffany, Elkington himself admitted that when he saw their work in silver he felt as if he knew nothing of the art at all, and of Caldwell it is sufficient to say that he leads the world in *repoussé* work. Perhaps I had better explain that *repoussé* silver is wrought by hammer and chisel, and is as superior artistically to other silver-ware as hammered iron work is to cast-iron molding. Behind this case come the square cases of chemicals, which confront those of the German, and are much handsomer in shape, and much more imposing in ornamentation.

When the Exhibition is open, reasons for the truest congratulations will pour in from every side on the hearts of patriots who have sorrowed over the apparent cloud which the prosperity of America has received. It is true our growth has been arrested, but who shall say that the lofty tree has not gained by this stoppage, and has not sent out its roots wider and deeper and in every direction, so that instead of being weakened, it is in reality stronger by its halting. There will also be subject for real pleasure in the noble way in which foreign nations have responded to our invitation. It will be seen that England and Spain, Sweden, the South American States, and one or two others have answered in a spirit of the most cordial friendship, and have shown their very best. When the opportunity comes for thorough investigation, this will very sufficiently appear. But I regret to say that we have not been well treated by France, which, either from inadvertence or real contempt for us, has not cared to send any of her best productions. It seems anything will do for us. The great bronze artists, such as Barbedienne, have refused to send anything, and when asked to do so declared that they did not care for American custom. Barbedienne told an art dealer of New-York that he hated to see Americans in his ateliers that they asked him the price of some bronze figure into which he had poured his whole soul, and then offered to take twenty off it if he would throw off thirty per cent. And while the English have sent us all their best earthenware and porcelain—their very best ware from North and South potteries—the only pottery of reputation from France is that of Gien and Barbazet. The magnificent faience of Longwy, of Bourg la Reine, of Choisy le Roi, of Nancy, of Sarreguimines, of Deck, and of Parvillee is utterly unrepresented. The French ceramists have discovered the secret of crackle, and all the stores of artistic pottery in New-York and Philadelphia are full of specimens, but there will be none in our Centennial Exhibition. They have surpassed the Orientals in the secrets of brilliant enamel coloring, but they don't care to let us know this, or to send any specimens. I may be wrong, perhaps, but I have hunted all through the French department, have peered over every case and packing-box, and have not yet seen one single indication that any of the really wonderful faience of France will be exhibited. And as Parvillee has completely surpassed the Oriental ceramists, even those of the Ming dynasty, this is a grievous disappointment to the lovers of ceramic art. What is more, it is sheer ingratitude to the nation whose absurdly lavish expenditure in France helped them to pay their milliards to Germany.

Also in pictures the French have shown the same ungrateful spirit of indifference. America has been a perfect mine to the French artists, who have sold here whatever they pleased. The Americans who loved painting took them at the artist's price, not because they were intrinsically meritorious, but because the Düsseldorf school was dead, the new Munich school still in swaddling clothes, the Sclavonic school unknown, the Spanish school only vaguely talked about. Jeshurun has waxed fat and kicked. Great French masters like Gérome, and even Couture, send to this country pictures so badly and carelessly painted that they could hardly have been sold in France. Witness the last Gérome that A. T. Stewart bought, and the Couture owned by Mr. Gibson, of Philadelphia, which are both absolute failures. Arrogant from the lenity which they have experienced at the hands of American critics, they treat us with absolute insolence. Not one of the great artists of France, and hardly one of those who are so popular in this country, have cared to paint a single picture for the Centennial. One cannot say of what character will be the paintings exhibited, but it is certain that they will be by men unknown to us. Men of local reputation only. I cannot but think that we have merited better things at the hands of France than this, but it is likely to recoil upon the heads of those who have dealt with us so unworthily. The rapidly-increasing relish for Spanish pictures may lead to an utter distaste for French productions, which are certainly inferior. In the Blodgett collection a Villegas and a Gérome are side by side, and those who are curious to test the two schools had better take the opportunity of comparing the two, if they can find the Gérome. For, to tell the truth, it is so hidden by the superiority of the Villegas that one does not notice it with facility. That the Spanish have only sent us 140 pictures or thereabouts is something of which we can hardly complain, for they know nothing of America as a market. There were this Spring no less than 6,000 pictures by Spanish artists on view at the Madrid Exhibition. The connoisseurs of art will do well to establish relations with painters so numerous and so fruitful, and to create a competition which shall not only bring the French artists to their senses, but shall at the same time enrich the country with very valuable works of art. The young King Alfonso, by the bye, sends some of the national pictures, which include a famous Zurbaran and a magnificent Murillo. GAIL.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* detects a Washburne movement quietly making toward Cincinnati.

Hon. Shelby M. Cullom's county has instructed its delegates to the Republican State Convention to support him for Governor of Illinois.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* thus expresses its "Minister Washburne declines to be a candidate for Governor of Illinois. He has a Presidential lightning-rod up."

Henry Rawle, the new State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, will assume the duties of his office on Monday next, at which time Mr. Mackey will have completed his third term.

A canvass of the delegates to Lenawee County (Mich.) Republican Convention showed their Presidential preferences to be: For Bristow, 43; for Blaine, 14; scattering 14.

The Boston *Globe* says that a prominent member of the Bristow Club of that city, states that Mr. John M. Forbes told him that he was in favor of Bristow as his first choice for the Presidency. This would make the Massachusetts delegation at large unanimous.

The Wilmington *Commercial* has assurances that in that city some of the most respected men, Republicans by connection, and citizens who stand high in the estimation of the community, will permit their names to be used for election as delegates to the Republican State Convention. This is a good sign.

Congressman J. R. Tucker, while at home in Winchester, Va., was serenaded one night last week, and some one in the crowd called out to him to "tell them of Blaine." He replied that he preferred saying what he had to say about that gentleman before his face, and not behind his back, whereupon the crowd cheered loudly.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* calls "Congressman" Cate's attention to the fact that his attack on Secretary Bristow only serves to remind the country that he himself holds his seat by virtue of a fraud upon the ballot-box, which has been so characterized in severe terms by no less an authority than the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin.

This is the way the Little Rock *Herald* headed an article announcing the result of a county convention: "Bang!—And from the Dim Distance Rumbles Back in Muffled Peals the Echo Bang!"—The Political Bald-Eagle Spreads Out its Plumaged Wings and Soars Aloft to Mid-air—With the Image of Hon. Thomas Fletcher, of Pulaski County, Seated on its Back—And Pulaski Shoots Her Cannon in Honor of the Ascension, and Points to the Rising Image Above as Their Choice for Governor of Arkansas."

In a note to the Boston *Globe*, Judge E. R. Hoar corrects a misapprehension of its reporter, saying: "I told him that I had said to the friends of Mr. Bristow that I was a friend of Mr. Blaine, and to the friends of Mr. Blaine that I was a friend of Mr. Bristow. I have a high respect and strong personal regard for both of those gentlemen, but have no ambition or willingness to be labeled with the name of either. Certainly I have never called myself anybody's man. Politically, I belong to the Republican Party, and shall seek to serve its truest interests."

A committee of the Wisconsin Legislature have been looking over the accounts and vouchers of ex-Gov. Washburn, Republican, and ex-Gov. Taylor, a Democratic "Reformer," of the contingent funds and special Superior harbor and Wisconsin river improvement funds. A telegram says that the accounts and vouchers of the Republican Administration were found correct and complete. Those of the Reformers in the same instances showed discrepancies with each other and with known facts, so as to require explanation, though some deficits have occurred since the adjournment of the Legislature.

ALBANY.

A SUDDEN CHECK IN THE ASSEMBLY

A CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENT INSISTED UPON—HOW MR. KING WAS PREVENTED FROM CARRYING OUT THE WISHES OF HIS CONSTITUENTS—BUSINESS IN THE SENATE—THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 28, 1876.

Mr. Bradley, of Kings, whose Constable bill was recommitted to be amended by attaching the Higgins charter to it, came up to the Assembly this morning revengeful and determined. As soon as the Journal had been read, he rose in his place, which is in the first row, and announced that he should insist on every bill which should be read the third time to-day being read from the first line to the last. This declaration struck the House "all of a heap." The actual practical discussion of bills is done first in the committees to which they are referred, and secondly in committee of the whole House. Whatever amendments or changes are made in them are effected while in those stages of progress; and very rarely is there any modification of them after they have come out of general orders, except by recommitting. The third reading, therefore, is mostly purely formal; and to avoid unnecessary work and delay the Clerk generally reads the title, two or three sections, and then the roll is called. The effect of Mr. Bradley's demand was that instead of getting through with some thirty or forty bills this morning only twelve were passed, and those mainly short ones. The Clerk and his assistant were fagged out with their work, and members begged Mr. Bradley to recede from his position. Mr. Forster tried to overcome him by a point of order, but all to no purpose. It was Mr. Bradley against the whole House; but he stood impregnably on the letter of the law, and neither persuasion nor other methods could move him. One could not help admiring the dogged courage of the man, standing without a single supporter, besieged on all sides by political friends as well as opponents, and sturdily refusing to budge an inch. The House can do anything but override the Constitution, and in demanding a strict compliance with the requirements of that instrument, the sturdy representative from Brooklyn placed himself in a position from which he could defy the whole Assembly. It depends almost entirely upon him whether the session can be closed next week. If he insists on his demand, it will require nearly three times as long to get through the work remaining to be done as if the routine business of the Assembly went on in the usual way. Two other members have threatened to renew Bradley's demand if he withdraws it, one being Talmage, also of Brooklyn, the other King, of New-York. Talmage feels sore about the same matter as Bradley; but the worthy Mr. King has another trouble. He was elected especially to defeat the bill for the repeal of the Purser act, and not only did this bill get its third reading yesterday without his knowing it, but he actually voted for it himself! He had been following that bill through all its stages, trying vainly to defeat or at least amend it, and yesterday he was especially watchful, for he knew it was coming up for final passage, and then he was to make his last effort. From his front seat he kept a vigilant eye on the diminishing pile of bills beside the Clerk; before him lay the amendments he was prepared to offer and the speech he should deliver in support of them. The particular bill was nearly reached, when some designing individual engaged the worthy gentleman in private conversation on his favorite subject of the improvements in the northern part of the island. While he was earnestly engaged in explaining them the Repealing bill was read, and Mr. King, hearing his name called, answered, absently, "aye," and did not know what he had voted for till the Senate had passed the bill some hours after. To-day he has been vowing vengeance and calling for justice.

Mr. Husted got his bill passed giving school teachers a pension after twenty-five and thirty years service. Strange to say, he had the greatest difficulty in getting enough votes for it, and had to take the floor himself and speak for the bill. All it gives is a retiring pension of half pay, and it certainly would seem that any servant of the State who has performed faithful service for a quarter of a century or more is entitled to this small provision for old age. Some members thought it would be "a dangerous precedent" to show this small mercy to a class of public servants who certainly have neither easy duties nor extravagant salaries.

The five minutes rule with regard to speeches has had a most depressing effect on the orators of the Senate. Unable to inflict themselves for an indefinite length of time on a defenseless circle of suffering legislators, they have wisely concluded to abstain from speeches altogether. Business now is carried on in a humdrum manner. Whenever explanations are necessary, they are made in a conversational way, and refer directly to the matter under discussion.

Gov. Tilden sent to the Senate to-day the name of Dr. Austin Flint as Health Officer of the port of New-York, in place of Dr. Vanderpoel. He renominated Quarantine Commissioners Steers and Judd. The nominations were received in executive session, and referred to the appropriate committee. A large number of Notaries Public were confirmed to-day. At a caucus of Republican Senators held to-night it was resolved not to confirm Dr. Flint. A similar resolution was adopted in reference to the nomination for Quarantine Commissioners of Messrs. Steers and Judd, which continues those officials in office. The bill introduced in the early part of the session by Senator Booth, providing for a railroad commission similar to that which exists now in Massachusetts, was reported adversely this morning by Senator Selkreg, Chairman of the Railroad Committee. The bill provoked strong opposition for the reason that the provisions proposed to put all the steam and horse-car railroads in the State under the charge of three Commissioners who were invested with large supervisory powers. Among the bills ordered to a third reading to-day was the bill to provide for the payment of the salaries of the Judge and Clerk of the New-York Chamber of Commerce Court of Arbitration.

Senator Woodin's Apportionment bill, published in THE TIMES to-day, was made the special order for Monday at 10 o'clock.

Messrs. Gerard and Jacobs, a minority of the Committee on Apportionment, dissent from the report of the majority of said committee, and submit a bill with Senate districts as follows:

First—Suffolk, Queens, Richmond.
Second, Third, and Fourth—In Kings.
Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh—In New-York.
Twelfth—Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland.
Thirteenth—Orange and Sullivan.
Fourteenth—Dutchess and Columbia.
Fifteenth—Ulster and Greene.
Sixteenth—Albany.
Seventeenth—Rensselaer and Washington.
Eighteenth—Schenectady, Schoharie, Otsego, and Delaware.
Nineteenth—Saratoga, Montgomery, Fulton, and Hamilton.
Twentieth—Warren, Essex, Clinton, and Franklin.
Twenty-first—St. Lawrence and Herkimer.
Twenty-second—Oneida and Lewis.
Twenty-third—Jefferson and Oswego.
Twenty-fourth—Onondaga and Madison.
Twenty-fifth—Cayuga, Cortland, and Wayne.
Twenty-sixth—Seneca, Tompkins, Ontario, and Yates.
Twenty-seventh—Tioga, Broome, and Chenango.
Twenty-eighth—Steuben, Schuyler, and Chemung.
Twenty-ninth—Monroe and Orleans.
Thirtieth—Genesee, Livingston, Wyoming, and Niagara.
Thirty-first—Erie.
Thirty-second—Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua.

The Members of the Assembly are assigned as follows: Albany, 4; Allegany, 1; Broome, 1; Cattaraugus, 1; Cayuga, 2; Chautauqua, 2; Chemung, 1; Chenango, 1; Clinton, 1; Columbia, 1; Cortland, 1; Delaware, 1; Dutchess, 2; Erie, 5; Essex, 1; Franklin, 1; Fulton and Hamilton, 1; Genesee, 1; Greene, 1; Herkimer, 1; Jefferson, 2; Kings, 13; Lewis, 1; Livingston, 1; Madison, 1; Monroe, 4; Montgomery, 1; New-York, 26; Niagara, 1; Onondaga, 3; Oneida, 3; Ontario, 1; Orange, 2; Orleans, 1; Oswego, 2; Otsego, 2; Putnam, 1; Queens, 2; Rensselaer, 3; Richmond, 1; Rockland, 1; Saratoga, 2; St. Lawrence, 2; Schenectady, 1; Schoharie, 1; Schuyler, 1; Seneca, 1; Steuben, 2; Suffolk, 2; Sullivan, 1; Tioga, 1; Tompkins, 1; Ulster, 3; Warren, 1; Washington, 1; Wayne, 1; Westchester, 3; Wyoming, 1; Yates, 1.

Judge Hogeboom presented the Apportionment bill in the Assembly. It is a counterpart of the Senate bill and was made the special order for Monday.

WORK IN BOTH HOUSES.

THE NEW-YORK EXCISE BILL DEFEATED—A FRAUDULENT CLAIM PRESENTED IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE PARK BILL—THE BROOKLYN CHARTER—SHERIFF DAGGETT AS A LOBBYIST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 28.—The afternoon and evening sessions were occupied with the dispatch of routine business. Mr. Bradley did not formally withdraw from his position, but allowed the clerks to skip a little while he made a note of the fact. This evening, just before adjournment, he rose and declared that he would contest the constitutionality of every bill which had not been read from its first line to its last, and the number of which he had on his little note-book. He further announced that he would insist on their full reading to the end of the session. Mr. Husted has been sick with a severe cold, and was only in the chair a short time to-day; but when Mr. Bradley rises to-morrow, as he probably will, he will rule in such a way that the Brooklyn representative will have to follow every line and every word as the Clerk reads it to make opposition effectual. This will test Mr. Bradley's endurance as much as that of the unfortunate clerks, but he says he is ready for it.

Among the few points of interest which deserve mention the defeat of the Excise bill introduced by Mr. Watts (this name will be remembered) stands foremost. Mr. Gilbert, of Franklin, slaughtered it. He is the relentless enemy of anything in the shape of an excise bill, and nothing pleases him better than to get hold of one. He never lets go till he tears it all to pieces. This particular New-York bill he was specially severe upon. He riddled it through and through, and wound up by moving that it be recommitted, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. The motion was carried by an overwhelming vote. This bill was the one which, among other obnoxious provisions, reduced the fees for licenses one-half. It was truly, as Mr. Gilbert said, a bill to promote the sale of intoxicating liquors. Mr. A. J. Campbell killed an impudent bill prepared in the interest of one Hogan, who had a fraudulent contract with Tweed for building a bridge, and failing to prove his claim in court came up to the Legislature with a bill practically declaring that it should not be necessary for him to do more than present his claim to entitle him to a favorable verdict. Mr. Campbell was not so fortunate with his Civil Justice bill. It was almost too severe a piece of reform to get sixty-five votes; but he moved a reconsideration, and was successful. He does not give up the hope of passing the bill. All that is required is a little more courage in the Republican members. Seven more votes than he had this evening will insure it success. For he says he is certain of the Senate if he can get the bill through the House. It reduces the courts to five, and makes a clean sweep of all court attendants; being a much more radical measure than the bill on the same subject now awaiting passage in the Assembly. The Park bill received its final quietus to-day. Mr. Forster moved a reconsideration of the vote by which it was lost, and failed on a tie vote—41 to 41—to get it. The several important City bills which are still on the calendar will probably be reached to-morrow or Monday. Nothing is wanting for their success but that the Republican members and their friends should stick well together and be in their seats to vote. They have the numerical strength. The bills are demanded by the best interests of New-York, and the Legislature would not be doing its duty if it adjourned without passing them.

The Bribery Investigation Committee had Gen. Slocum before them this afternoon. He testified that while he could not produce legal evidence of the raising of a corruption fund in Brooklyn, and its use to defeat the Ogden charter, he felt convinced that such had been done, and from the past political record of the men who were charged with doing it, he felt convinced that the charter had been defeated by corrupt means. A man named Lansing, who was alleged to have been the Treasurer of the fund, was also examined; but like some other witnesses, he had so defective a memory that nothing could be obtained from him.

A number of unimportant bills were reported favorably in the Senate this evening. Among them was the bill legislating out of office the present Charity Commissioners of Kings County and providing for a non-partisan commission to take the place of the present board. The new commission is to consist of twelve members, six to be appointed by the Sheriff, who is a Republican, and six by the County Judge, who is a Democrat. The members of the commission contemplated by the bill are to serve without pay. The bill relative to Districts Justices' Courts in New-York was favorably reported from the Judiciary Committee. A bill entitled "An act to reduce the expenses of judicial sales in Kings County," was reported from the same committee. It takes away from the Judges in that county the right to appoint Referees in foreclosure cases, and directs that such sales shall in the future be conducted by the Sheriff. This would increase the fees of that official to an enormous extent. A petition signed by 160 members of the Brooklyn Bar, was presented against the bill, and a delegation of representative Brooklyn lawyers opposed it before the Judiciary Committee. They argued that the bill was unconstitutional, and that instead of reducing it would serve to increase the expenses of judicial sales. It was urged against the bill that it has been the invariable practice of Sheriffs to charge exorbitant fees. Aside from the Sheriff, whose fees are to be increased, the only person who appeared to advocate the bill was a lawyer named Place, who was particular to tell the committee that he came, at his own request, because he feared that certain real estate owned by him might be sold under foreclosure under the present system, and because it was unfortunately true that the Judges had surrounded themselves with favorites to whom they gave these reference cases. But the principal reason why the bill may be considered of doubtful propriety is because Sheriff Daggett has been here lobbying for its passage every day for the past four or five weeks. When the bill was in the lower House he was to be seen constantly in the Assembly Chamber or in the lobbies. Since it came up stairs he has been an equally close attendant on the Senate. The facts should not militate against the bill if in itself it is a measure proper to be passed. They have, however, been forced into notice by rumors of disreputable bargaining with the Democrats in connection with the obstruction of reform legislation.

The bill repealing the provisions of the act of last year, which placed the direct management of the American Institute in the hands of its members, was ordered to a third reading to-night. The repealing bill restores the management to the Board of Trustees.

In the Senate Judiciary Committee to-night an amount of opposition was developed by Republicans against the Senate District Justices' Courts bill which compelled Judge Robertson to accede to amendments retaining the old Tammany clerks in order to get the bill before the Senate at all. To-morrow an effort will be made and supported by Senators Bixby and Morrissey to substitute the Assembly bill in Committee of the Whole. Unless this effort is successful, a much-needed measure of reform will be practically killed.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS AIRD.

A cable dispatch from England announces the death of Thomas Aird, the Scotch poet. The deceased was born in 1802, at Bowden, Roxburghshire, and was educated at the schools of Bowden and Melrose. Subsequently he was for a time at the University of Edinburgh, where he acted as editor of the *Weekly Journal* after the death of Mr. James Ballentyne. In 1835 he was appointed editor of the Dumfries *Herald*, a Conservative journal, which position he occupied until 1863, when he retired into private life. His chief works are: *Religious Characteristics, The Old Bachelor in the Old Scottish Village*, a volume of tales and sketches, and a collected edition of his poems, the one entitled *The Devil's Dream* being perhaps the best known of the lot. Mr. Aird was also at one time a contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine.*

JOHN A. MERRITT.

Mr. John A. Merritt, well known as one of the most extensive cattle traders east of the Mississippi, died yesterday at his residence in Rye, N. Y., at the age of seventy-one years. Mr. Merritt was a member of the firm of Burchard & Merritt, cattle traders, and was, in the strictest sense of the term, a self-made man. By untiring industry, and personal attention to the most trifling details of his business, he amassed a fortune which, it is estimated, will not fall short of $2,000,000. He was a bachelor, and had no nearer relatives than a cousin. He commenced on Thursday morning to make his will, but soon became wearied, and deferred the remainder of the task until the following day, but he expired without completing it. His funeral will take place from his late residence at Rye to-morrow at 2 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The wholesale liquor store of C. Caveroc & Son, at New-Orleans, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at $40,000; covered by insurance. The adjoining buildings, Nos. 28 and 32 Decatur street, were also damaged. No. 28, occupied by Herman & Vignes, wholesale liquor dealers, was very badly damaged, the loss amounting to $35,000; insured in local companies.

A fire broke out Thursday night in a shed at Rondout, and extended to the City Hotel, a stone building. The interior of the hotel was entirely burned out. Most of the furniture was saved. The loss is $10,000; partially insured.

A fire yesterday morning in the paper and paint store of John E. Gronard, at Fall River, Mass., damaged the building slightly, and the stock, which was valued at $10,000, was badly damaged by water. Insured.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of April 28 gives these figures: "The quantity of coal shipped from the Schuylkill region for the past week was, by rail, 106,043 tons; by canal, 20,782 tons; total, 126,825 tons; against 22,020 tons for the same week of last year; increase, 104,805 tons. The quantity sent for the year so far was 978,155 tons, against 559,489 tons for the corresponding period of last year—increase, 418,666 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was—anthracite, 453,124 tons; bituminous, 64,285 tons—total, 517,409 tons; against 280,644 tons anthracite and 62,958 tons bituminous—total, 243,602 tons—for the corresponding week of last year. Increase of anthracite, 172,480 tons; increase of bituminous, 1,327 tons. Total increase, 173,807 tons. The quantity shipped from all the regions for the year was—anthracite, 4,065,291 tons; bituminous, 912,638 tons—total, 4,977,929 tons; against 3,408,050 tons anthracite and 825,738 tons bituminous—total, 4,233,788 tons—for the corresponding period of last year. Increase of anthracite, 657,241 tons; increase of bituminous 86,900 tons. Total increase, 744,141 tons."

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRICAL.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The one hundred and fiftieth performance of "Pique" occurred at this house, last evening. It was enjoyed by a numerous audience, and its prosperous attainment was celebrated by a liberal distribution of pink satin programmes. The play of "Pique" and its representation do not call for an extended notice. Although Mr. Daly's work is not without its defects—among which, a superabundance of incidents and more dialogue than is strictly necessary may be mentioned—it is a remarkably interesting and impressive drama, and, thanks to its well-drawn characters, its powerful situations, and the excellent rendering it receives at the hands of the company, there is good reason for its success, which has been genuine and enduring. "Pique" is acted by the artists who originally appeared in it, except in so far as the rôles formerly assigned to Misses Jeffreys-Lewis and Rigl are concerned. The latter part now falls to Miss May Nunez, while *Mary Standish* is allotted to Miss Georgiana Drew, a young and sympathetic person, who has no particular opportunity, in "Pique," to assert the possession of the highest order of histrionic talent.

LOCAL MENTION.

Prof. Cromwell continues at the Masonic Temple.

"Henry V." will be performed twice to-day, at Booth's.

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron acts at Wood's Museum, to-day and to-night.

The San Francisco Minstrels will give their usual matinée performance to-day.

"Brass" will be acted at to-day's matinée representation at the Park Theatre.

"London Assurance" will be represented at Wallack's this afternoon and this evening.

The circus at Forty-ninth street and Eighth avenue gives daily and nightly entertainments.

"Ferreol" will be the attraction at the Union Square Theatre, this afternoon and this evening.

"Pique" will to-day have its thirty-first matinée performance at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The Vokes Family will appear in "Belles of the Kitchen" at to-day's matinée at the Brooklyn Theatre.

Two performances occur to-day at the American Institute Building, now tenanted by Mr. Barnum's new exhibition.

A concert complimentary to Miss Aline Copp, a student at the Grand Conservatory of Music, may be attended at Steinway Hall, this afternoon.

The Olympic, the Eagle Theatre, the Theatre Comique, the Lyceum Theatre, and the Parisian Varieties announce afternoon performances for to-day.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mr. Barry Sullivan was this week in Toronto.

Mr. Gilmore is giving concerts in San Francisco.

Dr. Von Bulow plays thrice next week in Chicago.

Mme. Camilla Urso gave a concert this week at Quincy, Ill.

Mr. E. A. Sothern was this week at the Pittsburg Opera-house.

Mr. Edwin Booth was at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, this week.

"Rose Michel" was this week acted at the Arch Street Theatre.

Miss Lucille Western was this week at Wood's, in Cincinnati.

"Pique" and Mr. Daly's traveling company were this week in Buffalo.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. Oates, and Mr. McWade are now in California.

Mr. W. J. Florence has canceled his engagement for next week in Rochester.

Performances of "Julius Cæsar" were given at the Grand Opera-house, in Baltimore, this week.

Mr. Clifton W. Tayleure, and Mr. C. T. Howard, lessee of the New-Orleans Varieties, are in conflict, Mr. Howard trying to bring about Mr. Tayleure's retirement and to make him pay damages into the bargain.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Wednesday observes: "A compositor's error in the dramatic review yesterday made us say that Mr. Warde as *Hemaya*, in 'The Apostate,' was 'abominable.' The word was written 'admirable.'"

The management of the Boston Theatre has arranged with Miss Adelaide Phillipps for four performances of Italian opera, beginning Monday evening. Miss Phillipps will have the assistance of the Signora Palmieri, Miss Matilda Phillipps, Signor Tagliapietra, Mr. Tom Karl, and Signor Palmieri.

The Detroit *Post* of yesterday week says: "There was an unusual gathering of well-known theatrical managers in this city yesterday, the following being present: T. W. Davey, of Detroit, Memphis, and Nashville theatres; John A. Ellsler, of Cleveland and Pittsburg; J. Gobay, of Toronto; Ben De Bar, of St. Louis; J. Dickson, of Indianapolis; R. E. J. Miles, of Cincinnati; J. H. Haverley, of Chicago; Daniel Bidwell, of New-Orleans, and J. Meech, of Buffalo. These gentlemen, each of whom wore a diamond pin and a look of care, assembled in solemn and secret conclave in Manager Davey's office at Whitney's Opera-house, and are bound by the most solemn and awful oaths not to divulge the nature of the business which they transacted. It is supposed, however, to have an important bearing upon the next amusement season."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mlle. Thalberg has failed to please in "Marta" at Covent Garden, in London.

Carl Krebs, the father of the pianist, has celebrated, at Dresden, the thirtieth anniversary of his entry into professional life.

Mr. Byron's drama of "Wrinkles; a Tale of Time" has only met with partial success at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, in London.

At the twenty-first, and last, Gewandhaus Concert of Leipzig, on March 30, Beethoven's choral symphony was given. The performance is enthusiastically praised.

A prize of 10,000 francs (£400) for a symphonic ode, with soli and chorus, has been offered by the town of Paris. MM. David, Bazin, Perrin, Vaucorbeil, and Gastinel are the judges.

Sixty-three performances at the Berlin Opera have been devoted to classical music. Of these Mozart leads the list with twenty-six representations, Weber, twenty-one; Gluck, eight; Beethoven, six; Méhul, two.

In the twelvemonth ending the 31st March, the Imperial Opera of Vienna gave 258 representations. The novelties were "Carmen," "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," "Les Huguenots," (?), Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," and Verdi's "Requiem," besides some ballets.

The death of Josef Böhm, the celebrated violinist, occurred in Vienna on the 23d of March, at the age of eighty-one years. He was born in Pesth in 1795, and is known as having been the instructor of Joachim, Ludwig Strauss, Miska Hauser, the two Hellensberger, and Ernst. For forty years he remained Professor at the Conservatorium, from 1819 to 1859. He was the principal performer in a quartet of stringed instruments, which he originated. He made his first appearance in Vienna in 1816, and created a great sensation, recorded in the journals of the day, by playing without notes, after the example of Paganini. This was the first time that such a feat had been witnessed in Vienna at a period far from the mnemonic *tours de force* of artists.

The second representation of "Jeanne d'Arc" at the Grand Opera-house, in Paris, confirms the opinion expressed that as a musical production it is extremely feeble. The expense of placing M. Mermet's work on the stage is not 200,000 francs, but 250,000 francs. By the side of that formidable amount there is some interest in learning what the principal stock pieces at the Grand Opera have cost to produce. From 1831 to 1835 the Opera expended in scenery for the "Philtre," 3,667 francs; "Robert le Diable," 43,543 francs; "La Sylphide," 10,288 francs; "La Tentation," 45,943 francs; "Le Serment," 4,560 francs; "Nathalie," 20,076 francs; "Gustave, ou le Bal Masqué," 28,771 francs; "Ali Baba," 14,047 francs; "Révolte au Sérail," 23,370 francs; "Don Juan," 27,300 francs; "Vestale," 1,650 francs; "Tempête," 24,170 francs; "Juive," 44,999 francs; "Prophète," 100,000 francs, and the "Africaine," 100,000 francs. The scenery of "Robert" and the "Juive," which had to be again made up after the fire in the Rue Le Peletier, to suit the new house, cost on average 75,000 francs each.

The Italian newspapers announce the death of the lamented Signor Francesco Maria Piave, the author of the most of the libretti of Verdi's operas. He was born in the isle of Murano, (situated in the neighborhood of Venice, and celebrated for its glass manufactories,) of a noble old family. He was a thorough Venetian, lively and stern at the same time, and to the end of his life he entertained the warmest regard and friendship for Verdi. He had been living eight years in Milan, an invalid. Signor Luigi Luzzi, the well-known composer of music for the drawing-room, died recently at Stradella, (Piedmont.) His comic opera, "Tripilla," had great success; he left another, "Fra Dolcino," which is yet unpublished, and some fragments of a third "Celeste."

DEMOCRATS AT VARIANCE.

VOORHEES AND BLACKBURN HAVE A FIERCE ENCOUNTER.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* telegraphed the following on Wednesday night last:

"Occupants of the cloak-room on the Democratic side of the House were edified to-day by a sight of Congressional angry passions, which reached to the verge of bloodshed. While Mr. Randall had the floor and the House was droning over the Legislative Appropriation bill, several members retired to the cloak-rooms to smoke, among them Mr. Blackburn, a Kentuckian, and some of his friends, with ex-member Dan Voorhees. The case of Hallet Kilbourn coming up for discussion, Blackburn remarked, with some warmth, that it was an outrage to have the authority and dignity of Congress impeded by a dirty little Police Court such as this of Cartter's. 'There is not,' said Blackburn, 'an honest court in the District save the United States Supreme Court—not one that can't be bought and sold for a song.'

To this Mr. Voorhees replied, with some warmth, that the great writ of habeas corpus must be respected by any body, no matter how dignified, and that the House plainly had no power over Kilbourn.

Mr. Blackburn admitted that a competent court might, but not such a venal and disreputable set as the District court before which Kilbourn was taken.

'You,' said Voorhees, emphasizing 'you' markedly, 'as a member of Congress, have no right to make such an attack on the courts.'

Flaring up, and coming near the speaker, Blackburn said: 'You know, Sir, that the courts here are blistered and seared with corruption.'

To this Voorhees responded: 'A member of Congress should be the last one to make such a criticism as that. I would not trust even you as a member of Congress;' and, seeing the force and directness of his remarks, he added, 'I would not trust myself as a member of Congress.'

At this juncture blood was apparently in the air, and friends of the wranglers interposed to preserve peace. This is the second episode in which Mr. Voorhees is alleged to have figured as a muscular Christian. He is credited with attacking, on some question of a similar sort, an Indiana member a few days since, and because of contradiction and two or three feet less in stature, knocked the unfortunate man to the ground, leaving his friends to bind up the wounds and cover up the scandal."

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The schooner Charley Woolsey, from Virginia, with oysters, is ashore at Cape Henlopen.

William Fabor, of Everett, Mass., has been missing for three weeks; and foul play is feared.

The weather in England yesterday was unsettled. There was a sharp hail and thunder storm at noon.

The Empress Augusta of Germany is expected to arrive at Windsor next Wednesday on a visit to Queen Victoria.

The lacrosse team left Montreal for Portland yesterday en route for England. The first game will be played at Belfast.

The Swiss Federal Council have approved the establishment of the Episcopate of the Christian Catholic Church of Switzerland.

The commission to investigate the prisons of the State will meet at the Delevan House, Albany, next Tuesday afternoon, May 2.

The British bark Hecla, from Antwerp, went ashore yesterday morning on the point of Cape Henlopen, but came off soon after.

The Straits of Mackinac are now open, and the steamers of the Western Transportation Company will leave Buffalo for Chicago to-day.

The third annual national reunion of Northern and Southern soldiers will take place at Caldwell, Ohio, on Sept. 5 next, lasting three days.

A fire at Thorold, Ontario, yesterday, destroyed an unoccupied flouring mill, Brous' cement mill, and Florey's bakery, store-house, and stables. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

In the Circuit Court at Albany yesterday the canal cases of William Mudgett and Lewis Seely were dismissed. The further consideration of the Stephens case was adjourned to Tuesday next.

The British brig Manlius, Todd, Matanzas for north of Hatteras, put into Key West on the 27th inst., having been ashore on Elbow Cay. Part of her cargo was removed by wreckers before she floated.

The steamer W. P. Clyde, from West Point for Philadelphia, went ashore on Chincoteague Shoal on the night of the 25th inst., is full of water, and will probably prove a total loss. She had very little cargo on board.

It is understood that Hon. E. O. Perrin, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, who has acted as Reading Secretary for six Democratic National Conventions, will act in the same capacity at the St. Louis Convention.

Arthur F. Devlin, who has achieved some notoriety in New-England as an anti-Catholic lecturer, was arrested at Boston, yesterday, for circulating obscene pamphlets devoted to the exposure of alleged immoralities of priests.

J. Thomas Davis & Co., importers of salt, at Baltimore, have suspended. Their liabilities are about $100,000; assets not stated. The suspension was occasioned by the failure last week of Messrs. St. John & Avery, of New-York.

Mr. William Smith, Deputy Minister of the Marine, left Ottawa yesterday for England to watch the interests of Canada in connection with the shipping bill now before the British Parliament. Hon. Mr. Blake, Minister of Justice, leaves for England in a couple of weeks.

A dispatch from Point St. Ignace reports as follows: "Up-straits open; several vessels just through; several vessels ashore on Graham's Reef, one of them in danger; large body of ice drifting against her. Reports from White Fish Point, Lake Superior, state that White Fish Bay is entirely broken up; clear water for ten miles out."

The banking-house of E. Beecher & Co., at Montgomery, Ala., has failed. Beecher made an assignment of all his property, real and personal, for the benefit of the creditors. Mr. Beecher was cashier of a branch of the Freedman's Bank located in that city. When that institution became involved Mr. Beecher, it is understood, assumed its liabilities. The present Commissioners have been pushing him, and his failure is generally attributed to his connection with the old bank.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 29—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, cooler north-west winds, and clear or clearing weather.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	44°	52°	3:30 P. M.	46°	67°
6 A. M.	43°	53°	6 P. M.	46°	62°
9 A. M.	43°	60°	9 P. M.	45°	56°
12 M.	46°	67°	12 P. M.	42°	54°

Average temperature yesterday.......... $58\frac{7}{8}$°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......... $44\frac{3}{8}$°

HIS LOVE FOR HIS HORSE.

According to the Worcester *Spy*, Gen. E. W. Pierce, a citizen of Freetown, Mass., is calmly waiting the time when he and his horse shall lie side by side in the same burial lot. Once, when he was in the Army, it says, he was without food for a whole day, and at night he took one ear of corn from six that had been given to his horse, and, having roasted it, made his supper on it, while his horse disposed of the other five. During the meal he resolved, if his faithful horse lived to get home he would keep him till he died, and then bury him in his family cemetery. When he had got home, this plan was firmly opposed by his wife, who didn't care to be buried beside a dumb brute. But he replied that she couldn't be buried with him then, for he would be buried with his horse if she wasn't buried at all. The wife has since obtained a divorce, and there is now no obstacle to his cherished desire.

OVERCROWDED TENEMENTS IN LONDON.

At the Guildhall Police Court, says the London *Times*, a young man was charged with attempting to pick pockets. The evidence failed to substantiate the charge, and the defendant was discharged. In the course of the case the landlord of the house in which the accused lived stated that it contained three rooms, two of which witness occupied himself, and one he let to the prisoner's stepfather. The prisoner, his mother, and step-father all slept in the same room. Sir Benjamin S. Phillips expressed his surprise that a young man like the prisoner should sleep in the same room with his mother and step-father. A constable said there were two other children, aged thirteen and eleven, who also slept in the same room. Sir Benjamin observed that it was a shocking state of morality to exist in a country like this. We were sending missionaries out to the savages, but he thought they might be better employed at home.

PLEURISY PAINS and all Asthmatic and Bronchial Affections are soon relieved by that certain remedy for coughs and colds, DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

Truth Stranger than Fiction.
The reason why DOUGAN, the hatter, No. 102 Nassau st., is so well patronized is because he gives his customers "particular fits," and they seem to like it.—*New-York Daily Witness.—Advertisement.*

"These Aching Teeth!"
If you would be sure of no pain go to Dr. COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

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Purify and sweeten the breath.

Holmes Burglar Alarm Telegraph, NO. 571 Broadway. No family can afford to be without it.

MARRIED.

BERGE—WAYMAN.—On Thursday, April 27, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Telfair Hodgson, LEWIS BERGE to MARY WAYMAN, eldest daughter of the late James E. Jenkins.

CANDEE—ROBERTSON.—On Wednesday, April 26, 1876, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. B. Ray, FERNANDO C. CANDEE, Jr., to MARY LOUISA, daughter of H. L. Robertson, both of this City.

DAVIES—ROKENBAUGH.—On Thursday, April 27, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., FRANCIS H. DAVIES to CORNELIA S., daughter of S. H. Rokenbaugh, all of this City.

JONES—OAKEY.—On Thursday, April 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. George A. Thayer, BASSETT JONES to SARAH CATHERINE, daughter of William F. Oakey.

PIERREPONT—de RHAM.—On Wednesday, April 26, 1876, at Ascension Church, by Rev. John W. Moore, assisted by the Rector, Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, JOHN JAY PIERREPONT, of Brooklyn, and ELISE, daughter of Charles de Rham, of this City.

TALBOT—YOUNG.—On Thursday, the 27th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. John Hall, assisted by Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth, AUGUSTUS TALBOT to EMMA PRISCILLA, daughter of Thomas S. Young, all of this City.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—In Algiers, Africa, March 7, ult., ORVILLE D. ACKERMAN, aged 31 years.
Notice of funeral will be given on Monday.

BUSHE.—On Thursday afternoon, April 27, HENRY P. BUSHE, aged 57 years.
His relatives and friends, and those of his son, Eugene L. Bushe, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 219 West 12th st., on Monday morning, May 1, at 10 o'clock.

DAVIS.—On Wednesday, April 26, SOLOMON DAVIS, late of Richmond, Va., aged 58 years.
The remains will be taken to Richmond, Va., for interment.

HAINES.—In Peekskill, April 28, 1876, CARRIE McCORD HAINES, wife of Edmund Haines.
Funeral services will be held at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Peekskill.

HITCHCOCK.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, 28th inst., MARY ADAMS, widow of the late Samuel M. Hitchcock, aged 82 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

JAFFE.—On Thursday morning, April 27, 1876, of diphtheria, ALLIE, son of Alfred S. and Mary I. Jaffé, aged 6 years and 7 months.
Funeral services from the residence of his parents, No. 136 West 36th st., on Saturday, April 29, at 11 o'clock.

LAMBERT.—At Vevay, Switzerland, April 8, EDWARD WEED LAMBERT, aged 9 years, 8 days, only child of Mrs. Mary H. P. and the late Col. Louis J. Lambert, United States Army.

LEWIS.—Wednesday afternoon, April 26, JENNIE LOUISE, daughter of Phebe S. and John W. Lewis, in the 19th year of her age.
Funeral services on Saturday afternoon at 2 P. M. at the residence of her parents, No. 216 West 59th st.

LOW.—On the 27th inst., ELLEN O. RICHARDSON, wife of the late James W. Low, aged 68 years.
Funeral to take place on Saturday at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 41 Tompkins place, Brooklyn.
☞ Boston and Salem papers please copy.

MERRITT.—At Rye, N. Y., April 28, JOHN A. MERRITT, aged 71.
Friends are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence on Sunday, April 30, at 2 P. M.

MILLS.—At Venice, Italy, April 27, THOMAS HELME MILLS, of Brooklyn, in the 26th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORGAN.—On Thursday, April 27, at No. 8 East 32d st., Mrs. ELIZA A. MORGAN, widow of the late Capt. E. E. Morgan, aged 60.
Funeral at Saybrook, Conn., on Monday, May 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PHELPS.—At Jersey City, N. J., on the 26th inst., of pneumonia, Mrs. ANNABELLA S. PHELPS, aged 73 years.
Funeral on Saturday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her nephew, Alexander H. Wallis, No. 57 (old number) Grand st., Jersey City. Her relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully requested to attend without further invitation.

POE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 27, JAMES WILLIAM POE, in the 58th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 354 West 15th st., on Sunday, 30th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

RADCLIFF.—On the 27th inst., of pleuro-pneumonia, in the 52d year of his age, ISAAC RADCLIFF.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 542 West 48th st., on Monday, May 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ROCKWELL.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, 26th inst., ELSIE, infant daughter of Dr. Frank W. and Elizabeth T. Rockwell.

SAXTON.—At Amityville, Long Island, April 27, ALFRED SAXTON, in the 76th year of his age.
Funeral April 29 at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, Thursday morning, April 27, HORATIO S. SMITH, M. D., in the 56th year of his age.
Funeral from Christ Church, corner Clinton and Harrison sts., on Monday, May 1, at 3:30 o'clock. His friends are invited to attend.

TAYLOR.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, April 28, MARY, widow of the late Benjamin S. Taylor.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 119 Hudson st., Hoboken, on Tuesday, May 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TAKING COLD.

The late chilly, windy weather has occasioned many colds by people over-exerting themselves, and not sufficiently protecting the body with warm clothing. The horse cars, particularly, are fruitful sources of this disorder. There is almost constantly a draft passing through them, and in cold, windy weather are very uncomfortable. When the human body is at its prime—with youth, vigor, purity, and a good constitution on its side, no degree of ordinary exposure to cold gives rise to any unpleasant effects. All the ordinary precautions against colds, coughs, and rheumatic pains may be disregarded, and no ill effects ensue. But let the blood become impure, let the body become deranged from any acquired disorder, or let the vigor begin to wane, and the infirmities of age be felt by occasional derangements in some vital parts, either from inherited or acquired abuses, and the action of cold will excite more or less disorder of some kind, and the form of this disorder, or the disease which will ensue, will be determined by the kind of pre-existing blood impurity, or the pre-existing fault of the organic processes. If the pre-existing fault be in a deficient exertion of lactic and uric acids by the kidneys and skin, the disease developed by the cold will be rheumatic; if the lungs be at fault, either by acquired or inherited abuses, inflammation will be likely to ensue; or if there be conjoined with the pulmonary fault an impure condition of blood from the long continued rebreathing of breathed air, consumption will not unlikely show itself. In no other way can the influence of cold in the development of diverse diseases be accounted for.

The people of no country, we believe, with the exception of England, suffer so much from diseases of the respiratory organs as the inhabitants of our Eastern and Middle States. Consumption of the lungs always will be one of the most dangerous and prevalent diseases among us. If persons thus afflicted would avail themselves of the well-known remedies, SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, comparatively little suffering would ensue.

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TO THE WORKINGMEN ON THE WEST SIDE—A meeting of working men who favor rapid transit by the Elevated Railroad on Greenwich street will be held at Temperance Hall, Nos. 76 and 78 Varick street, on SATURDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock. Working men will address the meeting.

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The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, April 29, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday at 12 M., for Europe, per steamer Nevada, via Queenstown, and at 1 P. M. for France, per steamer St. Laurent, via Havre; on Wednesday at 3:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Abyssinia, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Pommerania, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 6:30 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Adriatic, via Queenstown, and at 8 A. M., for Scotland, direct, must be specially addressed per steamer Alsatia, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Weser, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco May 1. The direct mails for Brazil, &c., will leave New-York May 15. The mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York April 27.
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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Friday,) April 28, the following business was transacted:

Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John Bassett, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold in one parcel, two two-story and attic brick houses, with plot 45.9 by 93, Nos. 112 and 114 Monroe st., south side, between Rutgers and Pelham sts., for $10,950, to John F. Betts, plaintiff in the legal action. At an Administrator's sale, the same firm sold to Robert Russell, for the estate, two three-story brick houses, with lease of lots Nos. 76, 76½, and 78 King st., for $475 each, and two three-story brick houses, with lease of lots Nos. 49 and 51 Watts st., for $700 each. The leasehold premises Nos. 137 3d av., offered at the same sale, were withdrawn for the want of a bid.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick factory, with lot 25 by 114 by 31.5 by 94.7, on 3d av., west side, 101.5 feet north of 88th st., for $20,750, to Lazarus Somborn, plaintiff in the legal proceedings.

Peter F. Meyer, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 100.8, on East 92d st., north side, 325.6 feet west of 3d av., for $14,842, to C. A. Schuster, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, sold the premises No. 111 East 129th st., north side, 165 feet east of 4th av., embracing a lot 25 by 99.11, with a four-story brick house in front and a one-story frame house in rear, for $8,966, the purchaser being John W. Cammett, plaintiff in the legal action.

Richard V. Harnett, under a court order similar to the above, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, sold the premises No. 320 East 29th st., south side, 325 feet west of 1st av., comprising a lot 25 by 98.9 by 21.6 by 98.9, with two four-story brick houses, front and rear respectively, thereon, for $7,625, the buyer being Henry D. Ranney.

The following legal auctions were adjourned: Sale by William Kennelly of a tract of land on Washington Heights, May 12; sale by Messrs. Lawrence & Co. of tract of land on Central av., May 12; sale by same firm of lots on the Boulevard, corner of 133d st., and on 10th av., between 123d and 124th sts., May 19, and sale by Peter F. Meyer of three lots on West 53d st., east of 7th av., May 29.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, at the Exchange, the following sales are announced:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court partition sale, James C. Spencer, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 19 by 75, No. 617 3d av., south-east corner of 40th st. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of the following property: One house, with lot 25 by 63, on Rivington st., south-west corner of Willett st.; two houses, with lots each 18.6 by 50, on Willett st., west side, 63 feet south of Rivington st., and one house, with lot 25 by 100, on Willett st., west side, 150 feet south of Rivington st.

By Samuel A. Steele, Superior Court foreclosure sale, A. P. Fitch, Esq., Referee, of a plot, 100 by 100 by 75 by 50 by 25 by 50, with buildings, on Eldridge st., west side, 75 feet south of Houston st., and two houses, with lots each 25 by 100, on Forsyth st., east side, one 100 and the other 150 feet south of Houston st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Menzo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, of four lots, forming plot 100.5 by 105, on 4th av., south-east corner of 70th st.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kiley, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.8 by 100, on 5th av., south-east corner of 86th st.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Superior Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot 25.2 by 110 by 98.9 by 10 by 20.9 by 10 by 70 by 24.4 by 100, with improvements, on Madison av., north-east corner of 30th st.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 88, on 1st av., east side, 102.2 feet north of 75th st.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Menzo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot, No. 211 West 13th st., north side, between 7th and Greenwich avs.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, APRIL 28.

NEW-YORK.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins.

2 two-story and attic brick houses and plot, Nos. 112 and 114 Monroe st., s. s., between Rutgers and Pelham sts., plot 45.9x93	$10,950
2 three-story brick houses and lease of lots Nos. 76, 76½, and 78 King st., s. s., between Varick and Hudson sts., $475 each	950
2 three-story brick houses, and lease of lots, Nos. 49 and 51 Watts st., n. s., between Varick and Hudson sts., $700 each	1,400

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 four-story brick factory and lot, 3d av., w. s., 101.5 ft. n. of 88th st., lot 25x114x31.5x94.7	$20,750

By Peter F. Meyer.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, East 29th st., n. s., 325.6 ft. w. of 3d av., lot 25x100.8	$14,842

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 four-story brick house, (front,) 1 one-story frame house, (rear,) and lot, No. 111 East 129th st., n. s., 165 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 25 x99.11	$8,966

By Richard V. Harnett.

2 four-story brick houses (front and rear) and lot No. 320 East 29th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 25x98.9x21.6x98.9	$7,625

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 27.

King's Bridge road, w. s., 45.10x455x irregular; Aaron Barnett to Benjamin Russak	$40,000
White st., s. s., No. 121, 21x97.3; Samuel Jones, Referee, to James F. Malcolm	33,000
118th st., n. s., 195 ft. w. of 2d av., 15x½ block; William M. Banks, Receiver, to Elizabeth Saulpaugh	6,500
Boulevard, s. s., 150 ft. w. of Cypress av., 25x218; Thomas Simpson, Jr., to Robert Simpson	2,500
Perry st., n. s., 151.3 ft. e. of Bleecker st., 26x90; Hester Barmore to William H. Leverich	18,000
87th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.8½; Richard Cook and wife to Michael J. Daly	3,000
42d st., n. s., 81 ft. w. of 9th av., 19x100.5; Catharine Griffin and husband to Emma J. Phillips	nom.
42d st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5; Joseph Hits and wife to Nicholas Stenger	28,400
42d st., n. s., 81 ft. w. of 9th av., 19x100.5; Emma J. Phillips and husband to Kate Goodfellow	nom.
12th st., s. s., 195.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Leonard Lehr and wife to John Richards	11,250
61st st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 1st av., 10x40.5x100.5; Richard K. Styles to Waldo E. Fuller	nom.
4th st., s. s., 20.6 ft. e. of Barrow st., 20.6x56; Edwin Ackerman and wife to M. Hallanan	8,000
Lexington av., n. s., 38.6 ft. w. of 27th st., 19.9x78; George A. Baker and wife to Annie T. L. Atterbury	13,750
44th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison av., 16.8x100.5; John Borland to Margaret A. Montgomery	18,000
58th st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 6th av., 33.4x100.5; Andrea Dold and wife and others to John D. Phyfe	nom.
Henry st., n. s., between Scammel and Grand sts., 24x77.3; Martha J. Stanisics to Mary A. Baumgarte	900
87th st., s. s., 107.9⅓ ft. w. of 4th av., 25.6⅔x100.8½; Rosina Spall and husband to James Kinsey	9,000
Lexington av., e. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 61st st., 20x80; Addie S. Hall to Adolphus Huebsch	17,250
58th st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 6th av., 33.4x100.5; John D. Phyfe and wife to Andrea Dold	nom.
1st av., s. w. corner of 2d st., (23d Ward;) Elizabeth A. Gallersall to Hannah Kee	nom.
83d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th av., 50x102; Theodore W. Todd and wife to Louis Schroff	12,000
80th st., n. s., 306.6 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x102.2; Henry Willgohs and wife to Peter Cartwright	3,000
58th st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x100.5; Charles L. Cornish to George M. Miller	10,800
59th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 5th av., 50x105; Charles L. Cornish to Amey R. Sheldon	27,200
31st st., s. s., 419.9 ft. e. of 8th av., 19.9x98.9; Edward H. Gage and others (Executors) to Frederick Haug	11,000
66th st., s. s., 150.3 ft. e. of 2d av., 75x100.5; Henry N. Lewis to George Repper	60,000
73d st., n. s., 335 ft. w. of 3d av., 17x102.2; Jette Wolf and husband to Margaret S. Stevenson	8,750
3d av., e. s., 45.2 ft. s. of 59th st., 20x100.5; Edward Oppenheimer and wife to K. Neumann	22,375
39th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9; Edward S. Dakin, Referee, to Max Danziger	9,200
47th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th av., 50x100.5; George P. Smith, Referee, to Josephine M. Allen	25,200
10th av., w. s., 75.11 ft. n. of 100th st., 25x64, to Broadway; R. B. Gwillim, Referee, to Michael Donohue	2,750
East River, 60th st. to 61st st., 313x irregular; John P. Crosby, Referee, to Robert Bayles	50,000
Concord av., Branch Railroad, e. of, 200x200, 23d Ward; Thomas H. Barowsky, Referee, to F. F. Brugman	8,000
Beekman place, e. s., 120.5 ft. n. of 50th st., 20x100; Frank Rudd, Referee, to German Life Insurance Company	11,000

LEASE.

S. w. corner West and Morton sts., 2 years; G. Banyer to A. A. Miller	$6,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE LOW—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on 5th av., near 31st st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, OR would be rented, the new and elegantly-frescoed four-story brown-stone house, 25x62, No. 10 East 46th st.; possession at once. J. C. SANDERS, 13 Chambers st.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE—On Vesey st., between Church and Greenwich, a five-story brick store; lot 26 by 101 feet; well rented; terms easy. For full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

NO. 20 WEST 21ST ST.—FOR SALE, THE ELEGANT four-story brown-stone house No. 25 West 20th st., 25 by 70 feet, well built and arranged, and in perfect order; lot 98.9. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

$19,000 FOR SALE IN 48TH ST., just west of 6th av.—A beautiful three-story brown-stone house; 20 feet front. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 191 Lexington av. Price, $15,000; rent, $1,800 per annum. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

TO STEAM-SHIP COMPANIES, MANUFACTURERS, &c.—For sale or lease, in bulk or in parcels, a plot of about seventy-five lots, near 45th st., with a water front of 400 feet on the North River, and running to the bulk-head line. All riparian rights secured and paid for: indisputable titles from the State and City of New-York.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, OR TO LEASE on favorable terms, the warehouse No. 7 Stone st. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, Queen Insurance Company, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW, FIRST-class, brown-stone house No. 186 Rodney st., Brooklyn; extra well built; location very desirable; rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply to S. COCKCROFT, No. 184½ Rodney st., Brooklyn, or No. 57 Cedar st., New-York.

A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, frescoed, complete order, furnished or unfurnished, for sale; bargain; small cash payment required. Apply on premises, No. 149 West 53d st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET VERY LOW—THE fine three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 460 Henry st.; convenient to ferries. Apply to owner on the premises, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Improved and unimproved Brooklyn property; various lots and locations. Apply to WM. JEREMIAH, No. 96 Hamilton av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BUYERS, RENTERS, OR AGENTS PLEASE NOTICE.—AT PELHAM MANOR, ON THE SOUND, between two railroads, (two depots on the premises,) both for one commutation, ($70 yearly;) forty trains; half hour to Grand Central; hour to Fulton slip; all desirable privileges; healthfulness proven, (witness forty years' sanitary record, adjacent Priory school;) associations refined; absolute restrictions against nuisances; scenery attractive; fine drives, boating, fishing, &c.: new (Boston suburb style) houses, with every convenience, furnace, bath, gas, sidewalks, handsome shade trees, &c.; to be sold or let on favorable terms. Price, $4,000 to $10,000; or rent ten per cent. thereon. Come and see this favored suburb. Views, excursions, &c., from STEPHENS BROTHERS, No. 187 Broadway.
N. B.—CHOICE BUILDING SITES—PLOTS OR ACRES.

FOR SALE, ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON—A beautiful and complete country residence, with two acres of ground handsomely laid out in lawn, shade, fruit, and garden; dwelling about 30x40, containing fourteen rooms, furnace, range, &c.; large and convenient stable and coach-house; location on the dividing line of Yonkers and Hastings; elevation about 300 feet above the river, with very extensive views both up and down; house fully and completely furnished. For sale as it stands, and ready for immediate occupation; price asked, $20,000. Apply to JOHN LLOYD'S SONS, No. 317 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—NEAR MADISON, N. J., A VERY DESIRABLE and well built modern three-story dwelling house; thirteen rooms; every convenience, gas, water, bath, furnace, ice-house, &c.; three acres land in fine order (more if required;) high, healthy location; extensive view of mountain scenery; excellent place for a person in delicate health. Also, an unsurpassed building site of ten acres, 1,500 feet front, in the vicinity of above; prices low; terms easy. For particulars apply to
C. C. PINCKNEY,
No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK City improved tenement or other property—Handsome pointed stone mansion, handsomely furnished, or unfurnished, Swiss style, in perfect order; grounds about 200 feet square, filled with fruit and shrubbery; stable, carriage-house, &c.; dwelling has all modern improvements; situated corner of Green and Johnson sts., Germantown, Philadelphia; seven minutes' drive to depot, and forty minutes' drive to Centennial building; price low and terms easy. Apply to HENRY DENISON, No. 49 Broad st., New-York, or A. L. RAPP, No. 225 South 2d st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, at Plainfield, a beautiful country residence, handsome house, with thirteen large rooms, hard-wood floors, all modern improvements, large stable, conservatory, pear-orchard, other fruits, three acres of lawn, large shade-trees, flagged walks, hedges; ten minutes from depot, forty passenger trains daily. Address C., Post Office Box No. 1,466 New-York.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—FOR SALE—A BEAUtiful property on Richmond Hill, within three minutes of railroad depot; substantial and elegant residence; every modern improvement; five acres of grounds handsomely laid out; most complete, healthy, convenient, and picturesque country seat anywhere. Photographs at owners, No. 73 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—MOUNTAIN SIDE, LLEWELLYN Park; handsome brick residence; modern improvements; three acres; stables; excellent neighborhood; sale low; rent unfurnished, furnished, partly furnished, (as desired.) Particulars, HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

THE MOST DESIRABLE AND EXTENSIVE residence, situated in the very heart of New-Haven for sale or exchange on exceedingly favorable terms and price; one and one-half acres of ground, fine barn, hennery, gardener's house, graperies, &c. Address P. R. C., owner, Astor House, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK PROPERTY.—A first-class residence on Main st., between Harrison st. and Oakwood av., Orange, N. J. This property for residence is one of the most desirable in the City of Orange. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

A SUPERIOR FARM FOR SALE—NEAR Metuchen, N. J., twenty-two miles distant on Pennsylvania Railroad; containing seventy-four acres, highly cultivated; fruit, dwelling-house, &c.; price, $6,500; terms easy. OWNER, No. 106 West 48th st.

ORANGE—EAGLE ROCK.

Swiss Cottages for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, very low; location the healthiest; views unsurpassed. A. T. COMPTON, No. 41 Pine st.

GREENWICH — RIVERSIDE. — COUNTRY seats and cottages for sale and to rent, furnished and unfurnished; hour from City; absolutely healthy; circulars. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, ON 7TH AV.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction
On WEDNESDAY, May 3,
At 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
SEVENTH AVENUE—The plot of land, together with the four and five story brick buildings thereon, situate on the easterly side of 7th av., commencing 24 feet 8 inches north of 21st st., being 98 feet front on 7th av. by 100 feet in depth. This property is suitable for manufacturing purposes or can be altered into tenements.

ORANGE—EAGLE ROCK.—SUMMER COTtages; auction sale of the beautiful villas and villa sites at Eagle Rock, Orange, at the New-York Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, May 9, at 12 M.
R. V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—TWO FINE DWELLings, store, other buildings, corner Greenwich and Barrow sts., 12 o'clock, May 1, by JAMES M. MILLER, at No. 111 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, TO A SMALL, NEAT family, the second floor of a large, roomy house, occupied by the owner, in West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs.; rent, $50. For particulars apply to
S. F. JAYNE, No. 266 West 23d st.

TO LET — UNFURNISHED, THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with carpets and mirrors, No. 332 West 32d st.; rent, $1,300; and several other good houses at moderate rents.
Apply to S. F. JAYNE, No. 266 West 23d st.,
Second door east of 8th av.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY COMFORTABLE, pleasant unfurnished (or furnished) house, in good order, at Flushing, L. I., 13 rooms, bath, laundry, and furnace, with 10 acres of land; shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; unfurnished, $1,000 a year. F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover st., New-York.

TO LET — FURNISHED, THE EXTRA-SIZED brown-stone house No. 31 West 23d st.; this house is furnished throughout, with pier and mantel mirrors and chandeliers, and is in first-rate order; will be let with or without a four-stall stable in rear; terms reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to T. E. LYON, Arnold, Constable & Co., Broadway and 19th st.

HOUSE TO LET AT PATERSON, N. J.—A pleasant and convenient house, nearly new, No. 189 Willis st., Paterson, containing eight rooms and bath-room, to let to a good tenant for $500 per annum; either the Erie or Midland Railroad depot is quite near to this house. Inquire of Mr. RAYNOR, No. 117 William st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, AT Sing Sing, on Hudson, an elegant residence, 60x30, fifteen rooms; water and all City conveniences; ample grounds, stables; garden made; rent very moderate to good tenant. OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner 17th st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY PLACE AT Hastings, on the Hudson, to rent for the Summer; house is fully furnished, the grounds handsomely laid out; will be kept up at expense of owner; ice-house filled; stables, &c., &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

EAST 82D ST., NO. 173, WEST OF 3D AV.—Three-story brown-stone high-stoop twenty-feet basement and cellar house; all improvements; will put in good order or allow tenant; rent $900. Apply to J. LACY, No. 538 Broadway.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, TO A PRIvate family on 35th st., between 5th and Madison avs., four story, high stoop, 23.6x65x100; rent moderate. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

TO LET, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A DEsirable two-story and French roof furnished house; location the best; water, gas, &c.; to a good party the rent would be low. Apply to RANDOLPH BROS., Room No. 35, No. 111 Broadway.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 4 EAST 10TH ST., NEARly opposite the Grosvenor Hotel, being the first dwelling east of 5th av. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, Queen Insurance Company, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, New-York.

AT ONLY $950.—FINE BRICK HOUSE, THIRTEEN rooms, perfect order. No. 223 West 10th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.

On the banks of the East River, to rent, an elegant country seat. The mansion is large and fully and handsomely furnished, and contains all modern conveniences; the grounds cover thirty acres, laid out in garden and lawn, &c.; abundance and variety of fruit; the stables are commodious and first-class in their appointments; green-houses and outbuildings complete. The place is one of the most elegant on the East River, and is known as the late residence of Henry Barclay, deceased. For terms, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR RENT—$2,500; FIVE ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone residences; portico fronts; cabinet trim on three stories; 71 feet deep; five superb mirrors on parlor floor; butler's pantry and dining-room on same.
$1,200—Three four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, ash and black-walnut trim on two floors.
KINGMAN F. PAGE,
No. 21 East 60th st., and Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.

SUMMER RESIDENCE.—TO LET FOUR months from 1st June, a nearly new, furnished house of ten rooms with modern conveniences, with large stable in a central, yet retired and airy locality in Worcester, Mass.; I would let the place described to a small, careful family; the most satisfactory references in all respects given and required; rent, $100 per month. Apply to FRANKLIN WHIPPLE, Worcester, Mass.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—A LARGE AND convenient dwelling; conservatory and outbuildings and eight to ten acres of land in lawn, garden, pasture, &c.; located on high ground, (old Boston road,) 168th st.; a complete country residence within the limits of the City; horse cars pass constantly within one block. To let for a private residence or for public use. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, furnished; has all modern improvements, with eight acres in lawn and garden; will be rented for the Summer or year very low to a desirable tenant; abundance of fruit; garden planted with vegetables; fresh cow and poultry can remain on place; location at West Farms, three and a half miles north of Harlem. Apply to owner,
THOS. MINFORD, No. 101 Wall st.

TO LET.—55TH ST., 5TH AND 6TH AVS., FOUR-story brown-stone, cabinet trimmed $1,800
58th st., 9th av., three-story brown stone 1,000
84th st., 8th av., three-story brown stone 500
54th st., Broadway, brown-stone cottages 600
Apartments Newport, Adelpha, and Irvington, $600 to $1,200; others at reduced prices.
J. W. STEVENS,
Broadway and 52d st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT WASHINGTON Heights, this City, large double house, also stable. Property is on the Hudson River; grounds tastefully laid out; fountain, summer-house, &c. Inquire of PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway.

MADISON AV., NEAR 40TH ST.—VERY DEsirable, fully furnished, medium size private dwelling; to acceptable family low rent. Permits at No. 4 Pine and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET AT RYE, N. Y.—FOR THE SEASON OR year, a large handsome house, fully furnished, together with carriage-house, lawn, and garden; all in complete order. Apply to MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Jr., No. 90 Beekman st.

TO LET—THE PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT of No. 64 Clinton place, opposite the Brevoort House, as one flat; eight rooms in all, and all improvements; rent moderate. Apply to E. N. TAILER, owner, No. 11 Washington square.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ONE HOUR FROM TOWN, on the Sound—A house and cottage; situation unsurpassed for beauty and health, with fine beach and harbor.
WILLETT BRONSON, No. 20 Exchange place.

TO RENT, LOW—AT YONKERS, A VERY DEsirable modern house, with fine views of river. Apply to or address JOHN C. BARRETT, Room No. 33 Drexel Building.

TO RENT—AT A VERY LOW PRICE TO A GOOD tenant, or for sale, gentleman's country place, furnished, at Bridgehampton, Long Island. JAMES TALCOTT, No. 108 Franklin st.

TO LET.—A CORNER FLAT, NO. 77 WEST 55TH st.; a complete set of eight rooms; A No. 1 in all respects, at a low rent. Inquire of A. MEAD, No. 992 6th av.

PART OF A HOUSE, NO. 60 WEST 33D ST. to rent; suitable for small family or for a dress-maker; in splendid order. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE dwelling, No. 38 East 74th st.; size 20x50; lot 100 feet; rent only $1,100.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO LET—IN THE SHERWOOD BUILDING, north-east corner 5th av. and 44th st., one suite of apartments from May 1; table d'hote; elevator. Apply at No. 531 5th av. JAMES P. COLT.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 139 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.; rent low. Apply to B. Richards, Jr., No. 8 Pine st., or to H. I. Seaman, No. 102 West 14th st.

AN ELEGANT NEW HOUSE ON 5TH AV., near 48th st., built by Messrs. Duggin & Crossman, to rent, unfurnished, for one or two years. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, No. 28 East 126th st.; rent low. Apply on north-west corner 5th av. and 126th st.

NO. 159 LEXINGTON AV. AND 30TH ST.—Four-story brown-stone house, fully furnished, to a genteel responsible family; in thorough repair. Apply on premises.

FLAT, PARLOR, AND BASEMENT—EIGHT rooms; all modern improvements; moderate rent; No. 304 West 30th st. Apply at No. 310.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP STONE-front house, No. 60 West 50th st., at a very low rent. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 371 WEST 56th st.; seven rooms, including second floor; all conveniences; rent very moderate.

TO LET, NEAR 5TH AV.—REDUCED RENT; 33d st. and 45th st.; also, 66th st. and 45th st.; good tenants wanted.

YONKERS. — LARGE HOUSE; HALF ACRE ground, stable, near depot; rent low. WM. NELSON, No. 24 Old slip.

NO. 46 WEST 38TH ST.—TWENTY-ONE FEET wide, to rent unfurnished, at a low figure.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE.

THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION,
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

STORE NO. 313 GREENWICH, CORNER READE ST., TO LET.—Has large vaults on both streets.
Also, lofts of nine-story building, with thirty-two foot entrance, (basement first and second stories, and vault,) on Reade st. Apply to R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers st.

VERY DESIRABLE

Offices, on second floor, opposite City Hall, to let at extremely low prices. Also, very light floor, 35x20, at any reasonable offer. Inquire in store
No. 241 Broadway.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 421 Myrtle av., Brooklyn, suitable for bakery; also store No. 409 Myrtle av. Inquire of S. F. BROWN, on the premises.

**ADVANTAGEOUS OFFICE, (STREET LEVel,) one-half or desk room; whole 22x36; all conveniences; pleasant all seasons. STEPHENS BROTHERS, No. 187 Broadway.

BAKERY TO LET, WITHOUT STORE. Inquire at No. 450 West 51st st.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; with steam power; inquire in the corner.

NO. 71 NEW ST.—TO LET OR FOR SALE, three-story brick building. Inquire on premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S

oldest, largest, and most reliable office,
corner 11th st. and 6th av.,
best class of servants, (male and female,)
for every capacity, in City or country,
now waiting for situations.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl, with three years' reference, to do waiting and chamber-work; a very competent servant; understands salads, side dishes, &c., and is a good chamber-maid; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young French woman with good City references; is willing to go to the country or in City; can do house-work well. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st. (over the drug store.)

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and sewing in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 342 West 37th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NICE, SCOTCH Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country. Call at No. 423 4th av., Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young woman, or would take care of grown children; City reference. Call at present employers, No. 16 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a respectable young woman who thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 128 East 60th st., private house.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTestant chamber-maid; has three years' references. Can be seen at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 423 4th av., corner 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid, or for plain sewing; refers to present employer, with whom she has lived five years. Full particulars by calling on Jehial Read, No. 596 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class chamber-maid; would assist with the washing if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 418 East 19th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO is a thorough cook in all branches; competent to take full charge and do justice; steady and reliable; for private family or hotel; good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., four doors above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REliable young woman, who is a good plain cook; makes best bread, biscuits, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman, well recommended; very good cook of meats, game, &c.; make nice soups; good pastry, bread, and biscuit baker; sober, honest, obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT Scotch girl who is a good cook and laundress, a place as general servant; understands milk and butter; for a steady place will take very moderate wages; good reference. Call at 205 6th av., opposite Macy's.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as experienced cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 120 Houston st., corner 2d av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL; IS AN EXCELlent baker, and thoroughly understands her business; best City references; no objection to assist with the washing. Call at No. 228 West 16th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS FIRST-class cook and family baker and pastry; no objection to the country; number of years' reference from last place. Call at No. 505 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; no objection to country; excellent baker; best City reference. Call at 585 3d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK AND assist in the washing. Call at present employer's, No. 16 East 47th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO respectable young girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress in small private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 139 West 28th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, who has been in some of the leading establishments in New-York, a few customers at her home, No. 21 Clinton place, between Broadway and University place; a perfect fit guaranteed.

DRESS-MAKER. — A VERY COMPETENT dress-maker will make ladies' and children's dresses and suits in latest style very reasonable; reference if desired. Apply at No. 245 6th av., first floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, who is an excellent fitter, wishes to engage with ladies by the day. Call at No. 780 8th av., second bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER to go out by day, week, or month; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 474 West 22d st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A LADY OF REFINEment and education a position of trust; is thoroughly competent and capable; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's house. Address Mrs. M. B., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, not afraid to work, in City or country; is a good plain cook and laundress; will work for moderate wages; is also a good sewer. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant sisters, to do the work of a family; no objection to the country. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 423 4th av., corner 29th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; can do hair-dressing; good reference. Address for three days No. 115 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant young woman; first-class laundress; fluting, frilling, puffing, &c.; does up gentlemen's shirts and ladies' finery in good style; best testimonials; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent young woman, who is a good family laundress; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up fine garments in superior style; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; best City references. Call at No. 141 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY COMPETENT NURSE FOR infant, with best of testimonials; can take care of an infant from birth, and bring it up on the bottle; can also do nice hand sewing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH NURSE; prefers grown children; good seamstress; no objection to travel; best City reference. Address No. 133 Clinton place.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG LADY; WOULD ASSIST AT light chamber-work; City or country. Address N. D., No. 164 Marshall st., Paterson, N. J.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; understands cutting and fitting; has had many years' experience at dress-making; also would like to take care of growing children or do chamber-work; City reference given. Call for two days at No. 327 East 16th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A PROTESTant young woman as seamstress and operator; can alter and make dresses; understands the duty of a maid, and dresses hair nicely; very best references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's Bureau.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, Protestant, as seamstress and chamber-maid in a private family; never lived out; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 134 Christopher st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; understands her duties perfectly; would assist in chamber-work; is neat and obliging. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 109 East 41st st., until May 1.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as waitress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 342 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands her business thoroughly; superior City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 241 West 37th st.

MALES.

CARPENTER, &c.—TO DO CARPENTER-WORK, cabinet furniture, repairing, upholstering, and varnishing; good reference; no objection to institute or hotel. Address Wm. Woerner, No. 338 West 53d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, single, aged twenty-eight; understands his business thoroughly; six years' City references; lifetime experience in England; don't smoke or drink; highly recommended; no objection to City or country. Address D. P., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; excellent driver, and willing to be useful; no objection to the country; best City and country reference. Call or address L. K., private stable, No. 108 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; THORoughly understands his business; no family; wife as first-class laundress, if required; best City reference can be given for honesty and sobriety; or would take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer. Address Coachman, No. 246 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; no family; would go to the country as a single man; many years' reference; sober and honest; thoroughly understands his business; those wishing a good man will find the same. Call for two days, or address Robert, No. 30 East 32d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; UNderstands the care and treatment of horses; careful driver; would like a steady place; willing and obliging; help the gardener if required; no objection to the country; the best references. Address G., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN; IS a careful driver, good groom, and steady, sober man; can milk, tend furnace, and willing to make himself generally useful; ten years' best City and country references. Address J. N., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A GENTLEman wishes to get a place for his coachman and gardener, who has been in his employment four years; can highly recommend him. Call or address Real Estate Office, No. 139 East 12th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; good reference; no objection to the country. Call or address for two days Coachman, No. 623 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, AGED thirty-six years; has excellent references; is experienced in the duties, and willing and handy about house matters. Address W. S., care J. B. Brewster & Co., No. 145 East 25th st.

COOK.—BY AN OBLIGING NORTH OF IRELAND girl to cook, wash, and iron; makes soups, bread, biscuit, desserts; will do washing; four years' reference; lady be seen; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; thoroughly understands his business; can ride after ladies, and understands tandem turnout; willing to make himself useful; first-class reference. Call or address H. J., No. 814 7th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO GET a place for his coachman, who is a Protestant, and has been in his employment eight years; first-class groom. Call or address No. 24 West 49th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman, single; good City reference. Apply at or address C. B., No. 24 West 24th st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN of good address, with reliable City reference; neither smokes nor drinks. Call or address R. M., No. 30 West 43d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—I WANT A PLACE FOR AN AMERican coachman, who has been in my employ six years, and is thoroughly qualified and reliable. Address G. A. W., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMEN. — BY TWO YOUNG MEN; ONE married; no incumbrance; leaving on account of selling out; will be highly recommended by present employer; single young man is first-class in every respect; highest City and European references. Call for two days at private stable No. 107 West 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A VERY STEADY YOUNG MAN, of experience; five years' references from Mrs. Dr. Wright and Dr. Fiske, of Brooklyn, E. D. Address either of the above, 101 Division av., Brooklyn, E. D.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL WORKman; one who thoroughly understands his business; green-house, graperies, hot or cold; the laying out of grounds, or the general improvement of a gentleman's place; first-class reference. Address J. K., No. 35 Cortlandt st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A NORWEGIAN; SINGLE; has had twelve years' practice in all branches of gardening; hot and cold graperies, stove and green house plants, vegetable and flower gardens; satisfactory references. Address C. N., Box 219 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH A small family; has a thorough practical knowledge of horticulture in all its branches; refers to his late employer in the City. Address R. J., Inwood, (New-York City.)

GARDENER.—FIRST-CLASS; THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business in all its branches; good references; German; married, no family; wages moderate. Address A. B., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

JANITOR.—BY A PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND steam fitter, as janitor; will keep building in repair; good reference. Address S. T. INDUSTRIOUS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

STEWARD OR COOK.—TO YACHTSMEN—AN active young man as steward, or cook and steward; thoroughly competent; City reference. Address Steward, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTant, in a private family; understands the duties of his position; will be found willing and obliging; best of City references. Address for two days Richard, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR BUTLER.—KNOWS ALL THE duties that belong to a first-class house; has lived many years in England; will be recommended by four first-class families now in City; has lived two years in last place. Address M., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A FIRST-class man; French, from Belfort; a steady place, or for the Summer; understands his duties thoroughly; disengaged by June 1. Call on present employers, No. 12 East 44th st.

HELP WANTED.

FARMER.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN ONLY, without children, to work a farm on shares; location healthy, in New-Jersey; on line of railroad; must be thoroughly practical. Apply at No. 4 Bowling Green, upper floor.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN OR Protestant German woman to go to the country as cook and laundress for a family of three; also one to take care of an infant. Apply at the basement door of No. 109 West 32d st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN FOR GENERAL house-work; one who can do plain cooking and is a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 111 Kent st., Greenpoint; cross 10th or 23d st. ferry, East River.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, in a private family; must be thoroughly competent, and good reference required. Apply at No. 113 East 62d st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS GOOD family seamstress and nurse to a grown child; those that are competent and well recommended can apply at No. 436 Madison av.

WET NURSE.—WITH ABUNDANT MILK FOR child six months old; good references required. Call at 138 Madison av., 10 to 11 A. M., for few days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENERAL house-work; good reference required. Call at basement door, No. 142 West 48th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS, BY the week, one who is willing to do chamber-work and has City references. Call at No. 10 East 44th st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT NO. 117 Madison av., corner of 30th st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A COLORED COACHMAN WHO CAN drive four-in-hand; good references required. Apply at No. 13d 22d st.

WANTED—GROOM AND FOOTMAN AT STABLE No. 117 West 25th st. None need apply without good City reference.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. C. S. HARROWER will speak Sunday evening, 30th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, after the Service of Song.

SUNDAY MEETINGS—Medical students' meeting at 4 o'clock, in the parlors. Bible Class for young men at 5 o'clock, in the reading-room. Young men's meeting, 6:30 o'clock. Service of Song, 7:30 o'clock.

WEEK-DAY MEETINGS under the charge of the Hippodrome Committee of Arrangements.

PRAYER-MEETING every afternoon, except Saturday and Sunday, at 4 o'clock in Association Hall, led by the Pastors of the City. Subject for Friday, "Intemperance."

MONDAY EVENING, MEETING in the hall for recent converts and inquirers, at 8 o'clock.

Gospel meetings, with preaching, at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, by Rev. Arthur Brooks; Wednesday evening by Rev. W. T. Sabine, D. D.; Thursday evening by Rev. N. W. Conkling, D. D., and Friday evening by Rev. G. D. Matthews. Saturday evening meeting, for men only, in the hall.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church.—The Pastor, Rev. Wm. Lloyd, preaching morning and evening. Evening subject—"Jacob Wrestling with the Angel." Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers welcome at all the services.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Grand st., Geo. O. Phelps, Pastor.—Preaching morning and evening. Subject for Sunday evening—"Wanted a Man for the Time." A cordial welcome to all. Seats free.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN THE INTEREST OF Sunday-schools will be held in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Sunday evening, April 30, at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. George A. Peltz, Robert G. Cornell, Esq., and others.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., WEST OF 6TH AV.—Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.
Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach morning and evening. Services commencing 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free in the evening. Sunday-school, 9:45 A. M.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. J. Johns, Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's meeting, 6 P. M.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

REV. GOYN TALMAGE
will preach
SABBATH MORNING AND EVENING.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, EAST 50th st., Rev. W. H. Thomas will preach. Subjects: morning, "Class Meetings;" evening, "Watch." Sunday-school, 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.

Hours of services: 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D.,
will preach.
Bible Reading at 4 P. M. by Rev. W. HUMPSTONE.
Young men's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.
(Sixth Universalist Society.)
57th st., near 8th av.
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
Sunday morning, at 11—
"God, Worship, and Duty."
Evening, at 7:45—
"Cast into Outer Darkness."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, CORner 9th av. and 28th st.—Rev. Brady E. Backus, Rector, will preach in the morning at 10:30. Rev. C. T. Woodruff, Superintendent of Protestant Episcopal City Mission, will preach in the evening at 7:30.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. John W. Trimble, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st.—Morning sermon by the Pastor, Rev. C. S. Harrower, at 10:30 o'clock. Evening service at 7:45. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. A welcome extended to all.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Lecture by Rev. W. A. Andrews. Subject—"The Only Church Revival Predicted in the Apocalypse." No collection.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTErian,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture, Wednesday at 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:45 P. M. All the seats in this church are free.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Green st., near Canal.—Rev. Dr. H. B. Chapin will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Sabbath-school 2 o'clock; all welcome.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, 3D AV. and 35th st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st. Divine service, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

EIGHTEENTH STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, near 8th av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. F. Hatfield, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; in the evening the Pastor will deliver the first of a course of sermons to young men.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34TH st., near Broadway. Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, Pastor.—Sabbath services 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner of 47th st., Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Bishop Cummins will preach and administer the rite of confirmation in the morning. The Rector will preach in the evening.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46TH st.—Dr. Armitage, Pastor, will preach on Sunday morning and administer ordinance of Baptism. Evening, 7:30, a Sunday-school meeting will be held, Dr. Peltz speaking, and several others. All cordially invited to attend.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock by the children. Public invited. Second-hand clothing and shoes are most urgently solicited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39th st. and Park av.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M.; service of song and sermon at 7:45 evening. Baptism at the evening service.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near Broadway; preaching Sunday by Rev. H. W. Cleveland at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2 P. M.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, (opposite Vandam st.,) Rev. J. J. Muir, Pastor.—Services Sunday morning at 10:30; subject—"Love to God and His Cause." Evening service at 7:45 o'clock; subject—"Lot in Sodom." Baptism in the evening; Strangers welcome.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"The Natural Man." Afternoon lecture at 4—"The Apocalypse."

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. and 53d st.—Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor, will preach in morning at 11 o'clock. Rev. S. R. Dennen in evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. Mission-school, 2:30 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter; morning service at 10:30. Subject: "Pentecost Repeated." Evening service at 7:30. Evangelical service—preaching and prayer-meeting.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIAtion.—Black-board Class at 2:30 and Primary at 3 o'clock this day, chapel 24th st. Superintendents' Class Tuesday, 4 o'clock, Fulton Street Chapel, Rev. Mr. Hurlbut, Plainfield. Normal Class Thursday, 4:45, Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 P. M., at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. W. P. Estes, morning at 10:30. In the evening, 7:30, by Rev. W. H. Russell. Seats free. All cordially invited.

ONCE MORE.—MOUNT ZION CHURCH WILL meet once more in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Bishop Snow will preach. Subject—"That Mighty Hail-storm Foretold in Prophecy." Strangers welcome.

PRESBYTERIANS AND THE REVOLUTION.—Rev. Wm. P. Breed, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach on the above subject, Sunday evening, 30th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d st., 5th and 6th avs. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, D. D., at 10:30 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, corner Henry and Market sts.—Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor. Sabbath services 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45. Seats free.

REV. DR. BREED, OF PHILADELPHIA, will deliver his discourse on "Presbyterians and the Revolution," on Sabbath, the 30th inst., in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hamilton's,) at 10:30 A. M. In the University Place Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Brooks',) at 4 P. M., and in the West Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hastings',) at 7:30 P. M.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH in the First Mission Baptist Church, corner Laight and Varick sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; morning subject, "The Power of Christian Influence;" evening subject, "Memory an Element in the Woe of the Lost." Baptism after evening service.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at the close of the evening service. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF Allen Street M. E. Church, (between Delancey and Rivington sts.,) will preach morning and evening. Evening sermon to young women; subject—"Biblical and Modern Dancing." Seats free.

REV. CHARLES H. PAYSON WILL PREACH in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church corner of 57th st., on Sunday next at 11 A. M. A cordial invitation is given to all.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., near 6th av. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. All are invited.

REV. J. E. SEARLES, "OUR NEW PASTOR," will preach in the Willett Street M. E. Church on Sunday, April 30, at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M.

REV. JAMES M. KING, PASTOR, WILL preach morning and evening, in the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d st., near Broadway.

REV. C. S. HARROWER WILL PREACH Sunday evening, the 30th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, at Association Hall.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Communion at 7 A. M., morning prayer 9, litany 10:30, choral celebration 11. Preacher, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector. Evening prayer (choral) 7:30 P. M., with sermon by the Rector in continuation of the Holy Week course. Strangers cordially invited.

SUNDAY MORNING LECTURES.—PLIMPton Hall, at 11 o'clock: April 29, "Popular Preaching;" May 7, "The Lord's Supper;" 14th, "Use of a Liturgy;" 21st, "Creeds and Formularies;" 28th, "A Church Organization." Other subjects: "The New-York *Herald*," "Fifth Avenue Christianity," &c.

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Reuben Jeffery, of Brooklyn, will preach at 10:30 A. M., and at 7:30 P. M. Wm. Hayne Leavell, Pastor, will preach. Subject—"A Bible Reading." Strangers invited.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—There will be services Sabbath morning, April 30, for Sabbath-school teachers, Christian workers, and others, from 8 to 8:45; Moody and Sankey hymns; all invited.

ST. TIMOTHY'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, 56th and 57th sts., midway between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. George Jarvis Geer, D. D., Rector.—Sunday services at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

SECOND STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Avenue D.—Rev. F. Brown will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Afternoon prayer-meeting at 3. Seats all free.

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Cooper Institute, Rev. J. S. Willis, Pastor.—Morning topic, "Christ;" evening topic, "The Healing of Naaman." Come and welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. Dr. Hatfield, former Pastor, will administer the Communion at 3 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Morning,
Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR.
Evening,
Rev. R. B. KELSAY.
All cordially invited.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED Church, West of 8th av.—Rev. Samuel Carlile is expected to preach in this church to-morrow, 30th inst., at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; strangers made welcome.

UNIVERSITY PLACE CHURCH, CORNER of East 10th st. Rev. Dr. Booth, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STORAGE.

WEST SIDE STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Nos. 593, 634, 636 Hudson st., No. 779 Greenwich st., and No. 10 Abingdon square.—Storage and safe-keeping for furniture, pianos, baggage, mirrors, paintings, goods, and wares of every description; separate rooms; oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and responsible establishment in the business; trucks and express wagons for removing furniture and baggage, always ready, day or night. R. TAGGART, owner and proprietor. Office, 593 Hudson st., Abingdon square.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, mirrors, baggage, &c.; separate rooms; lowest rates; buildings have every convenience; elevator, watchman; furniture boxed and shipped; trucks on hand to remove furniture at reasonable rates. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38 to 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

AT PORTINGTON'S STORAGE WAREROOMS, No. 542 Hudson st., storage in separate rooms at lowest rates. Being also in the furniture business, we thoroughly understand the handling of furniture. CHARLES H. BOHDE, Proprietor.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
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Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.
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SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
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G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.

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MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., N. Y.

MANTELS—MARBLE, SLATE, AND HARD wood; unique designs, iron cresting, fence, stable fixtures, grates, weather-vanes, &c.
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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A STYLISH VICTORIA OR Brett of first-class make; Brewster preferred; it must be of recent style and but little used; also set of light double harness. For such article the purchaser may be found by addressing, with full particulars, N. R., Box No. 4,290 Post Office.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 133 WEST 47TH ST.; five stalls, ample carriage room; fine accommodations for coachman's family; modern conveniences; cheap rent. Apply at No. 66 West 47th st., or No. 110 Fulton st.

ONE LANDAU, ONE CLARENCE, ONE Coupe, and one Victoria, all nearly new, used by a private family, must be sold before May 1. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

AN ENGLISH HUNTING CART—THE ONLY one of the kind in the country. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 127 WEST 50TH ST.; four stalls; ample carriage-room; fine apartments for coachman; all the conveniences; at a low rent. Apply at No. 66 West 47th st., or No. 110 Fulton st.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLES AT NO. 131 WEST 17th st. and No. 144 West 50th st.; two and four stalls; in good order; immediate possession.
JAMES STIKEMAN, No. 76 Wall st.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE NO. 153 EAST 38TH st.; in thorough order. Apply on the premises.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST QUARTERMASTER DISTRICT, DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1876.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, or at the offices of the Quartermasters at the following-named posts, until 12 o'clock, noon on May 30, 1876, at which time and places they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery of military supplies during the fiscal year commencing on 1st day of July, 1876, and ending on 30th day of June, 1877, as follows, viz.: Fuel, Forage, and Straw, or of such of said supplies as may be required at Forts Wood, Wadsworth, and Hamilton, New-York Harbor; Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Conn., and Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Proposals for either class of the stores mentioned, or for quantities less than the whole required, will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Blank proposals and printed circulars, stating the kind and estimated quantities required at each post, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office, or to the Quartermasters at the various posts named.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for —— at ——," and addressed to the undersigned, or to the respective Post Quartermasters.
C. G. SAWTELLE, Major and Quartermaster.

LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
SEVENTH DISTRICT, April 17, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the first day of June, 1876, for furnishing and delivering 13,000 rations, more or less, to the Inspector of the Seventh Light-house District, for the light-houses and vessels of or in that district, in such quantities and at such times during the twelve months next ensuing, as the Inspector may require. The rations are to be of good and approved quality; to be delivered alongside of the light-house tender or other vessel provided for the purpose at Key West, Florida, in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes, and cases, and in good order, for that number of persons which may be specified by the Inspector, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications and tables which will form a part of the contract.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Rations for the Seventh Light-house District," and then placed in another envelope and left at or directed to this office, prepaid if sent by mail.

The forms and tables referred to can be obtained at the offices of the Light-house Inspectors at Staten Island, N. Y., New-Orleans, and Key West.

The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defects, if it is deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, is reserved.

By order of the Light-house Board.
H. B. SEELY,
Commander U. S. N., Light-house Inspector.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE, AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE,
NEW-YORK CITY, April 10, 1876.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on June 1, 1876, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for fuel, forage, and straw, required at Fort Columbus and Willet's Point, and for issue in New-York City, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1876, and ending June 30, 1877.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Blank proposals, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fuel, Forage, and Straw, and addressed to the Depot Quartermaster, New-York City.
C. G. SAWTELLE, Major and Quartermaster.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, May 2, 1876, and until 3:30 o'clock, P. M., on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for Grammar School No. 36, on Ninth street, near Avenue C.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the steam-heating apparatus for said school.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, and the Engineer, No. 146 Grand street, third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

GEO. B. RHOADES,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
SAMUEL CREGAR, M. D.,
EDWARD MEHLING,
JOHN C. LINEBECK,
Board of School Trustees, Eleventh Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 18, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, May 2, 1876, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M., on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new school-house on West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the steam-heating apparatus for said school.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings and the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JAMES R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
JOHN MORGAN,
JOEL W. MASON,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty-second Ward.
Dated New-York, April 18, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 1st day of May, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for enlarging Grammar School House No. 61, on 3d av., near 169th st.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

NATHAN S. KING,
WILLIAM HOGG,
ALONZO CARR,
JOHN L. BURNETT,
GEORGE C. MANNER,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty-third Ward.
Dated, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of May, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for Additions and Alterations to be made on the premises, corner 11th av. and West 82d st., occupied by Grammar School No. 9.

Sealed proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the desks, seats, &c., required for said school.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

The party submitting a proposal and the parties proposing to become sureties must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

JOEL W. MASON,
JAMES R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
JOHN MORGAN,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty second Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 26, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 11th day of May, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Mason's Work and Materials for a new School-house on the north side of East 75th st., 105 feet east of 3d av.

Plans and specification may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder.

The party submitting a proposal and the parties proposing to become sureties must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
M. THAUMESSINGER,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 27, 1876.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, April 29, at 9:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, May 6, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, May 20, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, June 3, at 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

For insertion or plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. J. CORTIS, Agent.

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NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all parts of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, steering to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 41 2/12, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA.....WED., May 3 *SCOTIA.....WED., May 17
SCYTHIA.....WED., May 10 BOTHNIA.....WED., May 24
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
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(Via Queenstown.)
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Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows
WISCONSIN.....May 2, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING.....May 16, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO.....May 30, at 11 A. M.
RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26. Intermediate, $40. cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....APRIL 29
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....MAY 3
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
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Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY B. HASELL, General Agent
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The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, as follows:
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Tuesday, May 2
*PEREIRE, Danre.....Saturday, May 6
CANADA, Pepratt.....Saturday, May 13
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodations, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
WESER.....Sat., April 29 | DONAU.....Sat., May 13
MOSEL.....Sat., May 6 | RHEIN.....Sat., May 20
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK.....SATURDAY, May 6, at 3 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Italy.....April 29 9:30 A. M. | The Queen..May 27, 9 A. M
Egypt, May 13, 8:30 A. M. | England.....June 3, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates.
Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ALSATIA.....SATURDAY, April 29, at 10 A. M.
ANCHORIA.....SATURDAY, May 6, at 2 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
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INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, May 13, at 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, May 27, at 8:30 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN PASSAGE.....$80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.
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FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, AND PACIFIC PORTS, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Sailing from Pier No. 13, North River.
FOR PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, (via Straits of Magellan,)
Steamer CITY OF PEKIN, SATURDAY May 6.
FOR ISTHMUS OF PANAMA AND SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. (via Aspinwall.)
Steamer READING, SATURDAY, May 6, (freight only.)
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND PACIFIC PORTS, (via Isthmus of Panama.)
Steamer CRESCENT CITY, SATURDAY, May 20.
For freight or passage apply to
W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
NO. 6 BOWLING GREEN.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.
FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall)
ETNA.....April 28.
ANDES.....May 9.
FOR KINGSTON (JAMAICA) HAYTI:
CLARIBEL.....May 11.
ATLAS.....June 1.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, May 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, May 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.
No. 62 South st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. COLON.....TUESDAY, May 2, 12 noon
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
GREAT REPUBLIC.....May 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 9, North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, May 2
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, May 4
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, May 2
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 7 and May 28 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
COLUMBUS.....THURSDAY, April 27
WILMINGTON.....TUESDAY, May 9
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. MCKELLAR, LELING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
OHIO.....April 6 INDIANA.....April 27
PENNSYLVANIA..April 13 ILLINOIS.....May 4
*LORD CLIVE.....April 20 *CITY OF BRISTOL..May 11
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP,
From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND.....April 21 KENILWORTH.....April 8
NEDERLAND.....May 15 SWITZERLAND.....May 3
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. For New-York.
NEDERLAND.....April 21 SWITZERLAND.....April 9
VADERLAND.....May 15 KENILWORTH.....May 3
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent.
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

STAR BALL LINE.
United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,
Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.....Monday, May 15
J. B. WALKER.....Thursday, June 15
Passenger accommodations first-class.
For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to
J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, May 4
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, May 18
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, June 1
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $40; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division, also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing May 1, 1876.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:45 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
7:15 A. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
4:40 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 5:45, 6:15, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:3 , 9:30, 10:40, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth at 5:00, 5:13, 6:30, 12:00 P. M.
Local trains to Somerville, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 9:30 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 1:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:25 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphi , 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, and 10:23 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, and 10:23 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16, 1876.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, making close connection with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
11 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After April 17, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:50 A. M., Northern add Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and Chicago; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Spring Arrangement of through trains, March, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st., see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE.
BOUND BROOK ROUTE.
Passenger and freight stations:
In New-York—Foot of Liberty st. Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty st., North River.
In Philadelphia—North Pennsylvania Railroad, corner Berks and American sts.
Commencing MONDAY, MAY 1, 1876, trains Leave New-York at 7:15, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 6:30 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia at 7:20, 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 5:00, 6:30 P. M.
Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent C. R. R. of N. J.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

VELVET CARPETINGS, $2 PER YARD.
BODY BRUSSELS, $1 50 PER YARD
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 PER YARD.
THREE-PLY, (HEAVY, ALL WOOL,) $1 25 PER YARD.
INGRAINS, (ALL WOOL,) 75c. PER YARD.
INGRAINS, (UNION,) 30c. PER YARD.
INGRAINS, (SUPERIOR THREAD,) 37c. PER YARD.
OIL-CLOTHS, 35c. PER YARD.
LAST YEAR 45c. PER YARD.
LINOLEUM. TRY IT.
A MUCH SUPERIOR ARTICLE TO OIL-CLOTH.
255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE, AND 83 FORSYTH ST.

PARIS.—AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.
NOUVEAUTES.
RUE DE RAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
No. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.
This house, established upward of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. Noted for being remarkably cheap. In its immense premises will be found the most complete assortment of
SILKS, from the celebrated fabrics of Bonnet, Ponson, &c.; the VERY FIRST NOVELTIES of FANCY SILKS, INDIA and FRENCH CACHMERE SHAWLS, WOOLENS, LACES, LINGERIE, CONFECTIONS for LADIES, FURS, COTTON and THREAD STOCKS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, ARTICLES of FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS, ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

STEAMBOATS.

FARE REDUCED.
FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON, and all points East, VIA NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, at 5 P. M., daily, (Sundays, June 11 to Sept. 10, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st. The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices, and on the piers and steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL,
Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR,
General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCTION OF FARE.

Elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Murray st., at 5 P. M.
NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN YEARS.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

SEA BIRD.
Capt. H. B. PARKER, for RED BANK and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 21st.. 3 00 P. M.	Friday, 21st.. 6 00 A. M.
Saturday, 22d.. 3 00 P. M.	Saturday, 22d.. 6 30 A. M.
Monday, 24th.. 3 30 P. M.	Monday, 24th.. 7 00 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th.. 4 00 P. M.	Tuesday, 25th.. 7 00 A. M.
Thursday, 27th.. 9 30 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th.. 8 00 A. M.
Saturday, 29th.. 10 30 A. M.	Fr day, 28th.... 10 00 A. M.

REMOVAL MAY 1 TO PIER NO. 43 NORTH River, foot of Spring st.—For Rondout and Kingston, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, landing at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, steam-boat Jas. W. Baldwin leaves every MONDAY, Wednesday, Friday. Thomas Cornell Tuesdays, Thursdays, saturdays; Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

OLD ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer Andrew Harder, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer Monticon, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS LEAVE Pier No. 41 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M. for Albany and all points North and West.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AUCTION SALES.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK and others, plaintiffs, against THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY and others, defendants.—Concurrent decrees having been rendered in an action entitled as above in each of the following courts, to wit: the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, the Circuit Court of Cass County, Indiana, and the Circuit Court of Vermilion County, Illinois, and concurrent orders of sale having been issued in each of said actions and directed to me as Special Master Commissioner; in pursuance of said decrees, and also by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain deed of trust filed as an exhibit in each of said actions, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Toledo, Ohio, on SATURDAY, June tenth, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., the real and personal property and franchises of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, comprising the railway of said company, extending from Toledo, Ohio, southwesterly to and through the State of Indiana and to East St. Louis, and to Hamilton on the Mississippi River, and to Naples and Camp Point in the State of Illinois, the aggregate length of six hundred and one miles, together with all sidings, connections and equipment of said railway, all lands and buildings pertaining thereto and all other real and personal property of said company, equities of and demands belonging to the same, and also the right and franchise to be a corporation, as in said decree more fully set forth. Said property will be sold as an unit, and in its entirety, for account of the holders of bonds of said company secured by mortgage dated February first 1873, and subject to all encumbrances prior to said mortgage, and all other liabilities in said decree enumerated. The minimum price at which said property may be sold is one million dollars, payable in cash or in bonds of said issue, ratably, by credit endorsed thereon. In the said decree, however, said sale will be without redemption, but will be made subject to confirmation by each of the courts above mentioned. Copies of said decrees may be had on application.—Dated at Toledo, Ohio, this 1st day of April, 1876.
J. D. CUMMINS, Special Master Commissioner.

SALE OF LAFAYETTE, BLOOMINGTON AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.—Without redemption.—In the Circuit Court of the United States of America, Southern District of Illinois, January Term, A. D. 1876.—ABRAM P. BAYLIS, Trustee, &c., vs. THE LAFAYETTE, BLOOMINGTON AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and JACOB D. COX, Receiver, &c.—In Chancery.—Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the decree rendered in said court in the above-entitled cause at the Term aforesaid, the undersigned, Master in Chancery, will sell at public sale, without redemption, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, in satisfaction of the decree rendered in said cause, on the north door of the United States Court Building, in Springfield, Illinois, on the sixteenth day of May, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi Railway extending from Center street, in the City of Bloomington, Illinois, to the Indiana State line, together with all real, personal, and mixed property, of whatsoever nature, including the right and franchise to be a corporation. Upon the payment of the amount bid, the undersigned will execute and deliver a deed conveying said property in fee simple. By the terms of said decree persons having proven bonds of said company before the said Master, are entitled to bid on said property, and in case they become the purchasers for a sum equal to or more than the amount of said decree, the amount of their Bonds will be deducted from their bid; in case their bid shall be less than the amount of the decree, they will be entitled to obtain a sum equivalent to their pro rata share of the money on final distribution.—Dated at Springfield, Illinois, this twenty-first day of April, A. D. 1876.
JOHN A. JONES,
Master in Chancery, Circuit Court of United States, Southern District of Illinois.
MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FURNITURE,
PIANO-FORTES,
MIRRORS, CARPETS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE,
CONTENTS NEW-YORK HOTEL.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, by auction, on TUESDAY, May 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., (and continuing daily until all is sold,) at the NEW-YORK HOTEL, BROADWAY, BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND WAVERLEY PLACES, the entire furniture of the above well-known hotel, consisting of rosewood and black walnut parlor, dining-room, and bed-room furniture, in great variety; also, piano-fortes, mantel and pier mirrors, curtains, cornices, silver-plated, China, and glass ware, gas fixtures, fire and burglar-proof safes, office desk, and fixtures, with other furniture, and appurtenances usually found in a first-class hotel.
The furniture can be seen on MONDAY next.
M. A. J. LYNCH, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
By M. A. J. LYNCH & SON,
No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine st.
WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1876,
at 10 o'clock, at the private residence
No. 3 East 62d st., near 5th av.,
the new and elegant furniture, all made to order and regardless of cost. Particular attention is invited to this sale. I am instructed by the owner to offer the house for sale or to lease; immediate possession. The house is first-class in every particular; location unsurpassed—in the immediate vicinity of the 5th av. entrance to the Park. Particulars and permits at the office of the auctioneer.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 204 COLUMBIA Heights, near Pierrepont st.; river side, elegant view of New-York Bay, Jersey, and Staten Island; rooms single and en suite for families; parties wishing cool and pleasant rooms for the Summer, with board at moderate prices, will find this location desirable.

NO. 5 PROSPECT PLACE, (EAST 41ST ST.)—A few minutes from Grand Central Depot; fine spacious parlor floor, and alcove or square rooms, en suite or single, with good board; terms low; location unsurpassed, if equaled. Call and see.

IF A FAMILY OF TWO OR FOUR PERSONS would like superior rooms and board for Summer, in small private family, near the Park, they will please address C. E. Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Large, pleasant, upper-floor room; also second floor front en suite or singly; all handsomely furnished and of extra size; house, location, and table first-class; terms moderate.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING their house have a furnished second floor to let, with board, and other pleasant rooms; references exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD FOR gentlemen or a family, transiently or permanently; in central location; terms moderate. No. 36 East 12th st., near Broadway, west.

NO. 145 EAST 58TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Changed hands; large rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; parlor floor suitable for physician or dentist.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR SUITE OF apartments for the season or by the year, with private table if preferred; home comforts; rooms for gentlemen.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5th and 6th av.—Handsome and commodious floors; separately or en suite; in a first-class family; house serving private tables only.

NO. 354 WEST 23D ST.—A FINE, LARGE, second-story front, alcove room, handsomely furnished and with all conveniences, with first-class board; also, room for single gentleman; references.

NO. 59 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Handsome and newly-painted and furnished double and single rooms, with or without board, to families or gentlemen.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR GENTLEmen, wishing board for the Summer or year, can find two large rooms at No. 120 East 37th st., between Park and Lexington avs.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341, MRS. SEAVER.—Parlor and bedrooms, with or without private table, or without board; first and second floors as above from May 1.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE FOUR FINE rooms to let, with board, from May 1,

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

FUNERAL OF BARNEY WILLIAMS.

THE SERVICES AT ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH—AN IMMENSE THRONG OF ACTORS AND CITIZENS PRESENT—RICH AND BEAUTIFUL FLORAL OFFERINGS—THE REMAINS INTERRED IN GREEN-WOOD.

Preliminary to the conveying of the body of the late Barney Williams to its last resting place in Green-Wood Cemetery yesterday, it was borne to St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twenty-eighth street, where a solemn requiem mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul. The presence in the edifice of a dense congregation, crowding as it did all the available space, both in the body of the church and the four galleries, constituted another forcible illustration of the popularity of the genial comedian in this City, not only among the members of his own profession, but also among citizens at large of every grade. The hour at which the services were announced to begin, was 11 o'clock, but long before that time every seat was filled, with the exception of a section of the lower aisles nearest the altar, which was reserved for the bereaved family and friends of the dead actor and the members of the theatrical profession, who were provided with tickets of admission. So dense had the crowd become in the middle aisle shortly before the commencement of the mass, that Capt. Murphy, who was present with a large detail of patrolmen, found it expedient to clear it in order to make sufficient room for the passage of the pall-bearers and the family of the deceased to the pews reserved for them. The members of the theatrical profession who were present and had been accommodated with seats by fellow actors officiating as ushers, must have numbered, at the lowest estimate, 400, including many ladies. Among the most prominent, besides the gentlemen included in the list of pall-bearers, were Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. William Davidge, Mr. Daniel Harkins, Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, Mr. James Lewis, Messrs. Birch, Wambold and Backus, a ship adrift on a sea of roses, with the legend "Home at Last," from Mr. and Mrs. Scott Sheppard; a basket of flowers with the inscription "At rest," from Miss Kent; a cross of ivy from Mrs. John Hoey; a pillar and lyre of French pinks and English violets from Miss Annie E. Seymour; a chaste cross, the offering of the children of the late Dan Bryant; a beautiful harp and dove from Mr. Frank Mayo; a large cross from Mr. John Hoey; a lyre from Mr. and Mrs. George Sheppard; a pillow of rare white flowers, the gift of Mr. Joseph Tooker; a pillow of roses, calla lilies, jessamine, white pinks, and camellias, surmounted by a lyre, presented by Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer. There were other offerings of similar design to the foregoing, made by Mr. and Mrs. Lester Wallack, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Moss, the Yokes Family, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. Byrnes, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Browne, Eagle Theatre Company, J. W. Collier, Judge and Mrs. John R. Brady, and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Fitch.

The hearse which bore the remains from the Williams' residence in East Thirty-eighth street, arrived at the church a few minutes before the beginning of the services. The casket was borne up the middle aisle preceded by the following pall-bearers: Gen. Fremont, Judge John R. Brady, Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Stephen J. Meany, of the Montreal *Sun*; Dr. W. O'Gorman, of Newark; Mr. Hugh Hastings, Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Dr. Orlando Tompkins, of Boston, and Mr. J. D. Murphy, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Williams, accompanied by her mother and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. William J. Florence, followed with their personal friends and were assigned seats close to the bier. A moment later the officiating clergymen, habited in sombre-hued vestments, appeared with attendant acolytes. Rev. Father H. McDowall, Pastor of St. Agnes' Church, was celebrant; Rev. Father Pratt, deacon; Rev. Father McCauley, subdeacon, and Rev. Father Costigan master of ceremonies. Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Fathers Macready, McGlynn, Byron, Curran, and Dromgoole, were present, and assisted at the mass. The double quartet of St. Stephen's Choir, consisting of Mlle. Rosetti and Miss Gilbert, sopranos; Miles. Munier and Romaine, contraltos; Messrs. Telle and Reidel, tenors, and Messrs. Bacelli and Traeger, bassos, interpreted under the direction of Mr. H. P. Danforth, organist and conductor, Beethoven's dirge and Mozart's grand requiem. In addition to this programme, which was rendered with grand effect, Mme. Clarke sang an Ave Maria at the Gradual, Father McDowall, the celebrant of the mass, who was a warm personal friend of the dead comedian, and administered the sacraments to him in his dying moments, preached a brief sermon, alluding in feeling and eulogistic terms to the career of Mr. Williams, and his genial and generous disposition. The words of the priest affected many persons in the assemblage to tears.

At the close of the services the casket inclosing the body was replaced in the hearse and conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery, followed by a long line of carriages. The cortége attracted a great deal of attention on the streets through which it passed. Having crossed Hamilton Ferry, it was met by an escort of fifty Policemen under command of Inspector Waddy, who accompanied it to Green-Wood. In Brooklyn, as in this City, the sidewalks were lined with people during the passage of the procession.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT YONKERS.

The Yonkers Rifle Association opened its Spring meeting at Mossmere Range, Yonkers, yesterday morning. Four matches were commenced, but only one was completed. The latter, which was the most important event of the day, was a contest between three teams of five members each—the Yonkers Senior and Junior teams, and a team representing the Amateur Rifle Club of this City. The contest commenced at 11 A. M., and concluded at 2:30 P. M. The distance covered was 509 yards. Twenty scoring shots were allowed to each marksman, and the system of shooting was on the "Carton" principle, the "bull's-eye" being reduced to a diameter of eleven inches, counting six, an increase of one point over the value attaching to it at Creedmoor, and a reduction in size of one-half. The Yonkers Senior scored an aggregate of 500 according to Carton's, and 474 according to the Creedmoor system. The Amateur Club scored 499 and 470, and the score of the Yonkers Junior stood 473 and 449. The last shot of Mr. Jocelyn was the decisive shot, and gave the Yonkers Senior team the victory over the Amateur Club by one point.

THE INSURANCE CONVENTION.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters concluded its labors yesterday. A resolution was adopted directing the Executive Committee to communicate with the Mayors of the different cities of the Union, requesting them to exert their influence to prevent the careless use of fire-works on the Fourth of July, and to take meaures to prevent the spread of fires should any occur. A resolution to create a Bureau of Deviations, whose duty it shall be to examine all complaints of deviations from fixed rates, was referred to the Executive Committee. The tellers appointed to count the ballots for officers of the board during the ensuing year, reported that George L. Chase, of Hartford, had been elected President; Charles L. Platt, of Philadelphia, Vice President; Elijah Alliger, Secretary, and J. S. Parish, Treasurer. An Executive Committee was also elected in accordance with the recommendation of the Nominating Committee. The newly elected officers then took their seats, and the board shortly afterward adjourned subject to call.

THE GRAND STREET FERRY.

The lease of the ferry franchise from Grand street in this City to Grand street, Brooklyn, which was sold at public auction on the 18th inst. to the People's Ferry Company for ten years, executed by Controller Green under direction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, was tendered to the officers of the said company yesterday at the Controller's office, who refused to accept the same on the ground that a clause is contained therein requiring a surrender of the property upon the demand of the Department of Docks, if needed for improvements of the water-front.

CITY LEASES.

The motion before the Supreme Court to punish Controller Green for contempt in not executing certain leases, which was to have been heard yesterday, was adjourned until to-day. The Controller has endeavored to resist the execution of these leases, considering that the rent agreed to be paid in each case, under resolutions of the Board of Aldermen directing the leasing of the premises, was exorbitant, and that a grievous wrong was being committed upon the Treasury through the regular processes of law. The Court of Appeals have finally determined that the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen must be complied with, and Controller Green has, therefore, been obliged to execute the leases in accordance with forms approved by the Counsel to the Corporation.

SHOCKING CASE OF CRUELTY.

A CHILD RESCUED FROM HER INHUMAN GUARDIANS—A SAD TALE OF SUFFERING.

A shocking case of cruelty, the details of which are of a most horrifying nature, has within the past week been brought to the notice of the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the unfortunate victim, a little girl aged about nine years, has been rescued after nearly six years of absolute torture, and is now in charge of the Matron of the Lost Children's Department at Police Head-quarters. Thursday evening the Superintendent of the society, Mr. Jenkins, appeared before Judge Donohue and presented a petition for a writ of habeas corpus which stated that Ella Conners was deprived of her liberty by Maria Conners and John Conners, at No. 600 East Thirteenth street, and that they were in the habit of continually beating her with knotted ropes and of seizing her by the hair and knocking her head against the floor. It was also stated in the petition that the child was covered with sores and bruises; that she was found in a nude condition covered with filth and vermin, and that her life was in danger. It was also specifically stated that on the 26th of April the child was assaulted by the woman Maria Conners, who ill-treated her; that she was not the daughter of these people with whom she was living, and, in conclusion, that the society asked for her release, and that her body be brought before the court. Acting upon this petition, Judge Donohue granted the warrant, making it returnable in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Barrett. At 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Gerner, in company with Officer Morris White, of the Eleventh Precinct Police, went to the residence of the Conners family, whom they found in bed. Maria and her husband were arrested and conveyed to the station-house, and the child was also taken into custody. The officers of the society had no difficulty in finding numerous German ladies, residents of the neighborhood, who were not only willing but anxious to appear in court and give testimony concerning the horrible treatment to which the child was every day subjected. The appearance of the child when brought into court was shocking to behold. Although dressed neatly, her face and head gave unmistakable evidence of the terrible treatment which she had received. Suffering, as she was, from a skin disease, it was of but little account when compared with the bruises elsewhere noticeable. Her right ear was twice its natural size and looked as though it had at some time been almost entirely torn away from her head, having since healed up and swollen greatly. The left ear was not in so horrible a condition, but when examined seemed also to have been torn across the middle, while the nose plainly showed that it had been flattened, perhaps by repeated blows, and was one-sided, evidently having been broken. The lips were swollen and the face of the unfortunate child was covered with blotches. She told a pitiful story of her treatment, the most shocking part of which was the breaking of her left arm with a stone in the hands of the cruel woman with whom she had been living. The woman Conners, when questioned regarding the birth of the child, at first stated that Ella was her own daughter, but subsequently acknowledged that she was not, adding that her father had surrendered the girl to her care for keeping. She stated that she did not know whether the father of the child was living or not, and when asked why she had treated her with such horrible cruelty would only say that every child needed beating.

Mr. Walter M. Gibson, the counsel of the Society was present on behalf of the child, and the defendants having no counsel an adjournment was had until Monday morning next, when the examination of the case will be entered into.

A reporter of THE TIMES conversed with the child, and succeeded in learning something regarding the life she had led. She stated that the woman Conners, or as she called her, "Mama," was in the habit of beating her frequently with a bundle of clothes lines, in which several knots were tied; that she was often compelled to sit in a dark corner in a state of nudity for whole days, and that she had not been to school for six or seven weeks. Regarding the breaking of her arm, she said she was in the cellar getting some wood, and not hurrying as much as Mrs. Conners desired her to, the woman picked up a large stone and struck her with it.

Maria and John Conners were allowed to go on their own recognizances yesterday by Judge Donohue.

"A TALK ABOUT HINDUSTAN."

A paper on Hindustan was read before the New-York Geographical Society at Chickering Hall, last evening, by Major Constable, formerly in the East India Company's service. Major Constable, after referring to the climate and topographical peculiarities of India, its wealth, and the large number of distinct dialects spoken by the natives, traced the rise and progress of the Brahmin religion, and the effect it had on the people in the matter of caste. Some misapprehension, he thought, had arisen in regard to caste in India. As he understood it, the people were divided into two castes, Brahmins and Sutras, not four, though these two castes had a large number of subdivisions. He then referred to the British occupation of India, which, he said, with one or two drawbacks, had been a source of unmixed good to the people. Through the British authorities land titles had been perfected, and widow burning, or Sutteeism, had been done away with, murder was now an almost unknown crime, widows were allowed to marry again if they chose to do so, taxes were collected without oppression being exercised, and, in fact, the entire administration of the laws was assimilated to that of Great Britain. Major Constable contrasted British with Russian rule in India, and expressed the opinion that Russia would not make much progress in India during the next 100 years, her rule being entirely military, while that of Great Britain is civil. At the conclusion of the paper a series of stereopticon views was exhibited of several of the ancient temples of India.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday in the United States District Court, in bankruptcy, against Frank and John L. Wrisley, late the proprietors of the New-York Hotel. The petitioning creditors and the amount of indebtedness are as follows: Charles A. Lewis, promissory notes, $1,729 82; open account, $570 64; Douglass Taylor, open account, $1,300; Lemuel Valentine, notes, $9,827 87; open account, $970 65; John Drohan, open account, $789 80; William M. & Robert A. Fleiss, notes, $3,973; open account, $1,270 84; Volney Elliot, note, $1,617 30; open account, $774 35, making a total indebtedness to these creditors of $22,824 27.

Daniel Frey, Isidor Frey, and Jacob L. Haas, composing the firm of Frey Brothers & Co., cigar dealers, of No. 435 East Tenth street, and No. 44 Vesey street, assigned their property to Charles Loeb yesterday.

Henry M. Silverman, wholesale hatter, of No. 554 Broadway, has compromised with his creditors by a composition of thirty-three and one-third cents on the dollar. The liabilities are estimated at $265,000.

Henry Parry, dealer in monuments, of No. 288 Fourth avenue, and No. 405 East Twenty-third street, made an assignmant of his property to W. J. Bordwine.

Mordecai Levy, importer, of No. 305 West Fifty-second street, assigned his property to John J. Da Costa.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

On Thursday, William Bullwagon and John Robinson, two colored men residing at Roslyn, Long Island, were employed by the Captain of a coal barge lying at the wharf at the above place, to assist in unloading. They finished their work at 5:30 o'clock, P. M., and the Captain paid Robinson the money for both. Bullwagon shortly after demanded his money from Robinson, who refused to pay him. Angry words followed, at which Bullwagon became greatly enraged, and, seizing an old hatchet that was lying at the dock, dealt Robinson two blows on the head, smashing in his skull and face. Bullwagon then went to the residence of Squire Frost and gave himself up, but was released by the Justice, no one appearing against him. Shortly after, word was again brought to the Justice of the affray, and Bullwagon was arrested and committed to the County Jail. The injured man was taken to his residence and medical attendance procured. Robinson was still alive last evening, but cannot by any possibility recover.

TAMMANY EMISSARIES AT WORK.

At the March meeting of the German Republican Association of the Eighth Assembly District, Jacob Mercer preferred a charge against the President of the association, Gustav A. Rutz, that he had sold out the association to what Mercer called the Custom-house clique. He further stated in explanation that Mr. Rutz had received and accepted an appointment as Inspector in the Custom-house as a reward for the services so rendered. On the strength of this charge Mercer called upon Mr. Rutz to resign from the Presidency of the association. It was readily seen that the charge had been made at the instigation of Tammany Hall, whose instrument Mercer was believed to be, for the purpose of breaking up the association and of disorganizing the Republicans of the district. Mercer himself was known to be an irresponsible man, a floating politician who has affiliated more or less openly with the Democrats of the district for a number of years. It was plain enough that the President had committed no wrong, and the general opinion was that any charge emanating from Mercer was not worthy o consideration. Nevertheless, it was thought best to submit the charges to the Executive Committee of the association for investigation. The Executive Committee reported at the April meeting, held last night in the Tenth Ward Hotel. The report completely exonerated Mr. Rutz. On the question of its adoption there was considerable dispute, the genuine Republicans of the association to a man sustaining the President, and Mercer's gang, composed of persons nominally members of the association, but in reality Tammany Hall Democrats, voting against the adoption of the report. The vote, taken after a long discussion between these two parties, sustained the President. The Mercer party, it is expected, will continue its efforts to break up the association, but the only effect of their labors will be to strengthen the better class in their support of their President and their organization.

"SHEENY" MIKE'S CAREER.

THE LATEST EFFORT OF OUR BEST BURGLAR—A SINGULAR CRIMINAL RECORD.

Michael Kurtz alias "Sheeny" Mike, who is generally recognized by the Police as the most expert safe burglar now out of State Prison in this country, was arraigned before Justice Bixby at the Tombs yesterday morning, charged with having been concerned in the robbery of Messrs. Brown & Masters' jewelery store in Chatham street, in which diamonds and jewels worth $30,000 were carried away by the thieves. The arrest was made by Detectives Wade and Corey, of the Fourteenth Precinct, acting under the direction of Capt. Allaire. It was supposed from the first that Kurtz and another noted burglar named William Porter, were the principal professionals engaged in the Chatham street burglary, and Capt. Allaire instructed the officers to arrest them on sight. On Thursday Detectives Wade and Corey learned that Kurtz would attend a ball to be given in Irving Hall, and at 5 o'clock yesterday morning found him there in company with a woman named Lottie Adams, who for many years has been noted as a constant companion of first-class thieves. Kurtz on being arrested exhibited the greatest *nonchalance*, and was locked up in the Mulberry Street Station. He was elegantly dressed, wore a diamond ring and set of studs worth at least $2,000, and had in his pocket a Jurgensen chronometer and a heavy gold chain. On being arraigned in court he gave his name as Michael Shean. Detective Dorsey, of the Sixth Precinct, informed Judge Bixby that since the arrest of Kurtz he had been unable to obtain any evidence against him, and Justice Bixby was obliged to discharge the prisoner. At the office of his counsel he met Miss Adams, and also the notorious receiver of stolen goods, Mrs. Mendlebaum, who were in waiting for him. Kurtz is probably the only first-class burglar of Hebrew birth born in this City. For many years he has been connected with the Mendlebaums and Harrises, receivers of stolen goods in this City. He was arrested with Charley Perle, the husband of Augusta Harris, for robbing the Montreal Bank, but was discharged, his mother and sisters swearing that he was in this City when the robbery was committed. Detective Dolan, then of the Sixth Precinct, arrested him in the notorious den kept by John Bowe, in East Twenty-sixth street, near Third avenue, for a lace burglary in the Fourteenth Ward, but Kurtz knocked the officer down, and although several shots were fired at him succeeded in making his escape by jumping over a fence into Twenty-fifth street. Shortly after this he was again arrested by Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, and Detective Dolan, for having been concerned with Billy Porter and Hirch Harris in the robbery of Krementz's jewelry store in Broad street, Newark, where $40,000 worth of property was stolen. It is now openly asserted that Kurtz, Porter, and Harris bought their way out of jail at a cost of $9,000. Kurtz next turned up in Washington, where he was arrested with Pete Smith for a burglary in a cloth warehouse, and he was sentenced to two and one-half years in State Prison, which he served. He was last arrested for robbing the dry-goods store of John M. Crape, in State street, Albany, of $8,000 worth of silk, but was again discharged, the coachman who drove the plunder failing to identify him. Kurtz has had a most singularly successful career, and is almost wholly sustained by the great receivers of stolen goods.

THE PARTON DIFFICULTIES.

GOV. RICE'S VETO OF THE SPECIAL ACT TO LEGALIZE AN UNLAWFUL MARRIAGE.

Following is the text of the veto Message of Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, in reference to the marriage of James Parton:

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith return to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, "An act to confirm the marriage of James Parton and Ellen Willis Eldridge," without approval, for the reason that, upon the best information which I possess or can obtain, said act appears to be contrary to sound principles of legislation and to the good of society. Chapter 106 of the General Statutes of this Commonwealth prohibits marriage between persons bearing certain kinship or relation to each other; and among others it is provided that no man shall marry his step-daughter, and that no woman shall marry her step-father, and this general law is binding upon all the people of the Commonwealth. I understand the facts in this case to be that James Parton and Ellen Willis Eldridge are residing with each other in the relation of step-father and step-daughter, on the 3d day of February, 1876, went through the ceremony of marriage for the purpose of becoming husband and wife, and thereafter cohabited in violation of the statute above cited, and that the bill herewith returned assumes to suspend the general law in favor of the persons named in this case. Unless, therefore, the Legislature has authority thus to suspend a general law, the act in question is invalid. I am advised that under the provisions of articles 10, 12, and 20 of the Bill of Rights, an act suspending in favor of individuals a general law which affects the life, liberty, or property of citizens is unconstitutional, because by the suspending the general law is made to restrain persons arbitrarily and not in common with all others in like circumstances, and therefore is not according to "the law of the land;" and that our courts have decided that the Legislature may suspend the operations of the general laws of the State, but when it does so the suspension must be general, and cannot be made for individual cases and for particular localities. The authorities which might be cited in support of such decision are numerous and apparently conclusive. This principle does not conflict with the validity of laws legalizing the doings of persons who have assumed to act when not empowered to do so, as Justices of the Peace, officers authorized to solemnize marriages, Sheriffs, &c., &c.; because such laws are not those of arbitrary exemption in favor of one person, but confirmatory laws affecting and embracing all persons who come within the same category. Thus, if the persons named in this bill had been those who might lawfully have entered into the marriage relation, and in attempting to do so the marriage ceremony had been performed by a person not qualified to solemnize a marriage, the Legislature might properly confirm the act of such person and thus bring the parties within the provision of the general law. But the parties interested in this bill appear to have never been married, for the reason that they could not enter into the marriage relation. If I rightly interpret the present act, the General Court did not intend to confirm the marriage of James Parton and Ellen Willis Eldridge in any other mode than by exempting them from the operation of the general law prohibiting marriages within certain degrees of relationship. It is manifest that there was no intention to repeal the general law, because by the terms of this act it is confined to the two persons named therein. It seemed obvious, therefore, that the intention of this act is to confirm their marriage by exempting these two persons from the operation of the general law, which I understand not to be within the constitutional power of the Legislature. For these and other considerations, social, moral, and religious, involving also, possibly, the rights of property and legitimacy, I feel compelled to withhold my approval of this bill, and return it for further consideration and action by the Legislature.

ALEXANDER H. RICE.

A HEARTLESS CONDUCTOR.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Journal* of April 25 tells this story of apparently unpardonable brutality on the part of a railroad conductor: "Mr. William S. Horn, of Ghontaw County, in this State, had been to Mobile on business, and being taken ill there he hastened to return to Meridian, Miss., where his brother, Col. A. G. Horn, resided, and at which point he had to debark for his home, some thirty miles distant. On reaching Meridian Mr. Horn was quite sick, and was not aware that he had arrived at the place. The conductor seems to have paid no attention to his sick passenger, and when the train left Meridian Mr. Horn was still aboard. When the conductor passed through the coaches, after leaving Meridian, for the fare of new passengers, he found Mr. Horn lying on his seat, scarcely able to rise. But this made no difference with the heartless conductor, and he had the train stopped, and the sick man was put off in the woods about one mile above Meridian. Here he remained through the night—it being 11 o'clock P. M., when he was 'put off'—and until about 9 o'clock next day, when he was discovered in a helpless condition by some persons passing along. He was at once removed to the residence of his brother, where he died a short time afterward."

BOSTON SPORTING NEWS.

The Boston *Post* of Friday says: "C. L. Heywood, Superintendent of the Fitchburg Railroad, has arranged for excursions to the fields bordering on his road where the May flowers, mosses, and evergreens can now be found. These excursions have become quite popular, and as usual will begin on Monday, May 1, and will continue until the 10th of that month. Delightful sport may be anticipated should the weather prove favorable."

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

BOSTON, April 28.—The body of Edward Fuller, missing from Putney, Vt., since the 1st of March, was found this morning in the pasture of George Graves, in Westminster, Vt., together with the remains of his horse and sleigh. He appears to have become lost in the snow. A jug partly full of liquor was found by his side. The horse, which had been tied, had gnawed all the underbrush within reach. Fuller when last seen was intoxicated.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Commodore Vanderbilt's health is improving.

Mayor Wickham, accompanied by Mayor Cobb, of Boston, visited the public institutions yesterday.

Send your cast-off clothing to the Howard Mission, No. 42 New Bowery, where it will be applied to good use.

The semi-centennial anniversary of old Public School No. 7, in Chrystie street, was celebrated yesterday afternoon in one of the class rooms with appropriate exercises.

Instead of a balance in the Treasury of the City Mission, as erroneously stated, there is a balance against the Treasury; that is to say, the City Mission is in debt $6,765 99.

John Grennan, a laborer, and Mary Grennan, his wife, were arrested yesterday afternoon by Coroner Ellinger, on a charge of infanticide, and locked up in the Twentieth Precinct.

The Athletic Association of the College of the City of New-York will hold its second meeting at the New-York Athletic Club grounds, Mott Haven, on Wednesday next, at 1:30.

The Board of Aldermen will meet to-day, but the session is likely to be very brief, as the Mayor has decided not to send in the names of his candidates for City Marshalships for confirmation until next week.

Frederick Berger, a German laborer, who has been out of work, and suffering from delirium tremens for the past week, hung himself in his rooms at the tenement house No. 247 West Twenty-seventh street, yesterday morning.

The English bycicle rider, David Stanton, was beaten yesterday in a five-mile race, at Deerfoot Park, against A. B. Williams' grey horse Whitehead. Stanton was just one mile and ten yards behind the horse at the finish.

The employes of the Finance Department have just finished the drawing and entering of nearly two thousand warrants for the payment of interest on City bonds due on the 1st of May, amounting in the aggregate to about $3,500,000.

As moving day is now approaching, Postmaster James suggests that firms and others changing their addresses shall so inform him, and thus save the annoyance that must follow from their correspondence being sent to a wrong address, and perhaps opened before returned.

Special steam-boat trains in connection with the steamers leaving here for New-Haven, at 3 and 11 P. M., will begin running on Monday, May 8, making a very desirable route to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the north. The new steamer C. H. Northam takes her place on the line next Monday.

A meeting of the members of "The Greenwich Street and Ninth Avenue Property Owners' Association" was held last night in the Pacific Hotel to take steps to oppose the construction of the proposed new elevated railroad. A constitution and by-laws were read and adopted, and officers having been appointed, the meeting adjourned.

The Aldermanic Committee on the Brooklyn bridge were to have met again yesterday to hear ship-owners who are opposed to completing the structure. The committee, however, failed to appear, and those who came to address them were subsequently notified that the committee would meet again on Tuesday next.

At the annual election of Constantine Commandery, No. 48, K. T., Harlem, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: D. A. N. Brockway, Eminent Commander; Morris Dr. Myers, Generalissimo; James Cochrane, Captain General; Rev. C. S. Stephenson, Prelate; William B. Sterling, Recorder; Thomas W. Timpson, Treasurer; Charles P. Peirce, Senior Warden; A. A. French, Junior Warden.

A memorial of property-owners and tax-payers, asking for the extension of Controller Green's term of office, and signed by Messrs. C. L. Cornish, H. Knickerbocker, James W. Beekman, S. V. Hoffman, Hallgarten & Co., and 180 other individuals and firms, was sent yesterday to the Legislature. Another memorial was also forwarded, having the same purpose, and signed by 350 standholders and dealers in the public markets.

Special Agent Sharretts, of the Post Office Department, received a dispatch yesterday from Special Agent McDaniels, of Elmira, announcing the arrest of the Assistant Postmaster at Arkville, Delaware County, N. Y., upon a charge of rifling registered letters. The accused was taken to Rochester for trial. No particulars are given of the arrest except to the effect that the evidence against the accused was very clear.

Michael Shay, of No. 83 East Houston street; George Desbrow, of No. 87 Greene street; William Webb, of No. 522 Sixth avenue; Edward Hawley, of No. 245 West Forty-ninth street; Frank Sell, of No. 167 East Houston street; Henry Robls, of No. 81 Delancey street, and Jacob Brown, of No. 356 West Thirty-eighth street, were arrested yesterday by Central Office detectives, charged with keeping policy shops, and were held for examination.

BROOKLYN.

Thomas Shelley accidentally fell from a platform in Kelley T. Laughlin's coal-yard, in Atlantic avenue, yesterday, and received fatal internal injuries.

John Mitchell, of Franklin avenue and St. Mark's place, was arrested yesterday on a charge of assaulting his wife with a hatchet while intoxicated, and injuring her severely in the head and on the left cheek.

James Ludlam, of No. 335 Bridge street, had his arm broken and was otherwise severely injured by being thrown out of a coach in which he was riding yesterday. Dr. Brady, in charge of the Eastern District Hospital, pronounced his condition critical.

The Washington Cemetery recently obtained a judgment against the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company of $5,500 for land taken for the construction of the road. The railroad company appealed from the decision, and the argument on appeal was heard before Justice Gilbert yesterday. Decision was reserved.

G. W. Bronson, a Fulton street clothier, sent an errand boy last evening to deliver a $30 suit of clothes to a customer named Stoops, residing in Palmetto street, near Broadway, E. D. The boy was met opposite Mr. Stoops' house by a man who said that he was Mr. Stoops, whereupon the boy gave him the clothes and he walked away with them. The Police are looking for the swindler.

An irrepressible conflict has been in existence for a long time between the Board of Aldermen and the Board of City Works in reference to the power to make appointments in the various city departments. H. B. Williams was appointed engineer of the City Hall by the Board of Aldermen in place of Timothy Ward, whereupon Ward claims that he held his appointment from the Board of City Works, and refused to vacate. He is sustained in this position by the City Auditor; and Alderman Burnet, in order to test the question, will apply today for a mandamus to compel the Auditor to audit Williams' account.

Among the cases of importance to be tried at the May Term of the City Court, the calendar of which has just been published, are the following: Kingsley et al. vs. The City of Brooklyn, being an action to recover $178,000 due on the contract for the construction of the dam at the Hempstead Reservoir; Mack vs. Havemeyer, for the recovery of $10,000 for injuries sustained by the bursting of a defective boiler in defendant's sugar refinery, and Buchnier vs. Raber, for slander, wherein damages are assessed at $20,000. In the latter case sixty-eight witnesses are to be examined, and the trial is expected to occupy at least a week.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday Charles McLain, aged seventeen years, was placed on trial for shooting at and wounding Miss Weitzell, of Dobb's Ferry. McLain, and Henry Clough, aged fifteen years, were jointly indicted for the offense, McLain as the principal and Clough as accessory. The District Attorney, with the consent of the court, entered a nolle prosequi in Clough's case, and his testimony in regard to the shooting was used yesterday on the part of the people against McLain, from which evidence it appeared that McLain fired at a German who is an important witness against his [McLain's] brother, under indictment for being implicated in entering and robbing the store and dwelling of Mr. Sullivan at East Irvington on the occasion that Dr. Rugg was shot and killed by mistake; that McLain missed the German, whom he intended to shoot, but accidentally shot and wounded Miss Weitzell. The defense alleged that it was Clough who fired the pistol and injured Miss Weitzell. The case was submitted to the jury about 4:30 o'clock, but up to a late hour the jury had failed to agree.

LONG ISLAND.

Ex-Congressman John A. Searing is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Mineola. Mr. Searing represented the First District in 1858 and 1859.

NEW-JERSEY.

Obadiah Hopkins, a wealthy and prominent resident of Hackensack, committed suicide at his home Thursday night, by shooting himself through the heart.

John Lyle, the manager of an alleged fraudulent concern in Newark called the Prudential Benefit Company, was arrested in Newark yesterday and held to answer a charge of fraud.

Gustave Gerdts, residing on Grand street, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday for committing an atrocious assault upon his wife. He knocked her down and beat her in a brutal manner and made an attempt to stab her, but she was saved by the interference of the neighbors. The prisoner was committed to the County Jail to await trial.

John Dorr, a New-York truckman, was kicked in the head by his horse in Garside street, Newark, yesterday, and sustained very serious injuries.

James Murphy, a laborer employed at the new Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Tunnel, was dangerously injured yesterday by the fall of a heavy piece of timber which struck him on the head and fractured his skull.

Benjamin Cohen, aged fourteen years, was run over at 6:30 o'clock last evening at the Monmouth street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad and was probably fatally injured. He resided at No. 173 Newark avenue, Jersey City.

James Nugent stole a set of harness from William Dawson's stable on Grand street, Jersey City, Thursday night, and made several efforts to sell it. In his perambulations he unwittingly called at Dawson's store and offered the harness for sale. Dawson recognized it and had the thief arrested. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Julius Haynes, aged forty-eight, committed suicide Thursday night by hanging himself, at his residence in Elizabeth. Although owning considerable property, he had become deranged through fear of being reduced to poverty. He was confined in the Lunatic Asylum at one time, but was discharged as cured about a year ago. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

James Carr was arrested in Newark on Thursday night for the singular crime of stealing stepping-stones from in front of houses. His plan was to hire a carman to cart away the stones, telling him that the owners had not paid him for them. He then delivered them at other houses in accordance with an arrangement previously made. In this way he sold and obtained the money for a large number of stones before he was discovered.

Ferdinand Krollpfeifer, the proprietor of a disorderly house at Guttenburg, who was convicted of resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty, was called for sentence in the Hudson County Court of Sessions yesterday. Judge Hoffman said that the prisoner's house had long been a resort for the most depraved characters, and it was a pleasant duty to remove him for a time from the community. He then sentenced the prisoner to hard labor in the State Prison for two years.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. M. B. Riddle, of Hartford, is at the Grand Hotel.

Rev. Dr. A. G. Mercer, of Newport, is at the Brevoort House.

Prof. D. Cady Eaton, of New-Haven, is at the Hoffman House.

Hon. Roswell A. Parmenter, of Troy, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Prof. M. C. Vincent, of London, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Richard D. Hubbard, of Connecticut, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Profs. Theodore D. Woolsey, of New-Haven, and J. H. Thayer, of Andover, Mass., and Admiral J. H. Strong, United States Navy, are at the Everett House.

Senator Francis Kernan, of Utica; Judge Charles Andrews, of the Court of Appeals; Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, and Hon. Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstocks, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Through the confession of John F. Blandleye, the particulars of whose arrest for obtaining goods by false pretenses from Messrs. McCreery & Co. were published in THE TIMES of Thursday, Officers Warlow and Fleming were yesterday enabled to secure the arrest of one Max Goldsher, a Hebrew, residing at No. 70 Baxter street. From Blandleye's affidavit, it appears that he sold two pawn tickets, representing the goods pawned by John Bowers, his "pal," to Goldsher, on Monday last. The latter, upon purchasing the tickets, redeemed the goods, and, according to his version of the case, sold them again to a country peddler for $14. He also asked Blandleye to bring him laces and other valuable goods, stating that he would purchase them, and concluded by endeavoring to persuade Blandleye that "he might as well be hung for a wolf as a lamb." Upon the cross-examination, Goldsher denied that he purchased the tickets knowing them to represent stolen goods, and also denied having invited Blandleye to bring him other goods. Counsellor Price moved the prisoner's discharge, but Justice Kilbreth committed him in default of $2,000 bail.

ANCIENT ORDER OF GOOD-FELLOWS.

The semi-annual meeting of the Ancient Order of Good-Fellows was held yesterday at No. 26 Delancey street. The report of the Treasurer gave the receipts as $772 94, and the expenditures as $603 62. The election for officers resulted in the choice of the following: H. Grand Master, Adam Hermann, of No. 21; H. Deputy Grand Master, John Koster, proxy, of No. 50; H. Grand Chaplain, Henry Fink, of No. 7; H. Grand Secretary, Herm. Conrad, of No. 29; H. Grand Treasurer, Philip Ketterer, of No. 1; Warden, John F. Meyer, of No. 2; Junior Warden, Leonhardt Hess, of No. 9; Tyler, F. Treckmann, of No. 10, and Junior Tyler, J. H. Fierken, of No. 4. Philip Ketterer, of No. 1, and Richard Hach, of No. 45, were chosen as representatives to the National Grand Lodge.

LOSS OF THE WILLIAM P. CLYDE.

A dispatch was received at the Maritime Exchange yesterday announcing that the screw steamer William P. Clyde, from West Point, Va., for Philadelphia, had run ashore at Chincoteague, on the night of the 25th inst., and that she was expected to prove a total loss. She was full of water, and had very little cargo on board. The vessel was built in 1865, at Chester, Penn., and was 504 tons burden. Her length was 169 feet, width 23½ feet, and depth 163 feet.

THE VALUE OF A LAWYER'S SERVICES.

The case of Elbridge T. Gerry against William A. Martin and others was tried before Judge Sedgwick and a jury in Part II. of the Superior Court yesterday. The plaintiff, who is a lawyer, sued to recover $10,000 for his services in preparing the Martin will case for appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court. Charles O'Conor gave it as his opinion that the services were worth $10,000. The defendants insisted that the services were worth not more than $500, and put a number of lawyers on the stand to prove this. The jury gave the plaintiff $3,000.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

The Mutuals will play the New-Havens on the Union Grounds next Monday, and the Athletics on the following afternoon.

The Arlingtons of this City are arranging a series of games through the Eastern States, and will start on their tour some time in June. Later in the season they will make a trip to Philadelphia and other Pennsylvania towns.

SCARCELY THREE YEARS OLD

And her face covered with those fearful scars to be worn for life. The timely use of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAI